E/1994/94

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1994
New York, 25 January and 3 and 4 February 1994

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1994
New York, 19 and 20 April 1994

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION OF 1994
New York, 6 June 1994

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1994
New York, 27 June-29 July 1994

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF 1994
New York, 16 September 1994

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1994
New York, 3 and 4 November 1994

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1994

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1994
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New York, 3 and 4 November 1994

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1994

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1995

NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

In 1994, the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council are being published in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 1*.

⁂

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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4. Elections, nominations and confirmation.

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2. Elections, nominations and confirmations.

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1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. Human rights questions.

AGENDA OF THE SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1994

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High-level segment

2. An agenda for development.

Coordination segment

3. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

(*a*) Science and technology for development;

(*b*) International cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(*c*) Implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 1993 coordination segment of the Council relating to (i) the coordination of humanitarian assistance: emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development and (ii) coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

4. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

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(*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;

(*c*) World Food Programme.

General segment

5. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

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(*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(*c*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations;

(*d*) Human rights questions;

(*e*) Advancement of women;

(*f*) Social development questions;

(*g*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*h*) Narcotic drugs;

(*i*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(*j*) Cultural development;

(*k*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

6. Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

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   (*b*) Cooperation in fisheries in Africa;

   (*c*) Trade and development;

   (*d*) Food and agricultural development;

   (*e*) Transnational corporations;

   (*f*) Natural resources;

   (*g*) Energy;

   (*h*) Population questions;

   (*i*) Statistics;

   (*j*) Cartography;

   (*k*) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

   (*l*) Public administration and finance;

   (*m*) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

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8. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

9. Coordination questions:

   (*a*) Reports of the coordination bodies;

   (*b*) International cooperation in the field of informatics;

   (*c*) Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health.

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13. Question of declaring 1998 international year of the ocean.

14. Question of declaring 1995 international year to observe the one thousandth anniversary of the *Manas* epic.

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5. Elections, appointments and nominations.
6. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions.
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1994/274	Cultural and intellectual property of indigenous people (E/1994/24 and Corr.1)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1994	84
1994/275	The right to a fair trial (E/1994/24 and Corr.1)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1994	84
1994/276	Organization of work of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1994/24 and Corr.1 and E/1994/SR.43)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1994	84
1994/277	Organization of work of the fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1994/24 and Corr.1)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1994	84
1994/278	Situation of human rights in Iraq (E/1994/L.26)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1994	84
1994/279	Question of arbitrary detention (E/1994/24 and Corr.1 and E/1994/SR.43)	5 (*d*)	25 July 1994	85
1994/280	Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/1994/31)	5 (*g*)	25 July 1994	85
1994/281	Organization of work of the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/1994/31)	5 (*g*)	25 July 1994	85
1994/282	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Commission (E/1994/31)	5 (*g*)	25 July 1994	85
1994/283	Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31 (E/1994/SR.43)	5 (*g*)	25 July 1994	86
1994/284	Office for Project Services (E/1994/35/Rev.1 and E/1994/SR.44)	4	26 July 1994	86
1994/285	Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund (E/1994/35/Rev.1 and E/1994/SR.44)	4	26 July 1994	86

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1994/286	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (E/1994/SR.44)	4	26 July 1994	86
1994/287	Venue of the twenty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/1994/50)	7	26 July 1994	87
1994/288	Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/1994/81)	7	26 July 1994	87
1994/289	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/1994/SR.45)	7	26 July 1994	87
1994/290	Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-governmental Organizations (E/1994/SR.45)	10	26 July 1994	87
1994/291	Request for additional information on the report submitted on coordination of humanitarian assistance (E/1994/L.35)	3 (*c*)	27 July 1994	87
1994/292	Reports of coordination bodies considered by the Economic and Social Council (E/1994/SR.46)	9	27 July 1994	88
1994/293	High-level meeting of the 1995 operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council (E/1994/L.40)	4	28 July 1994	88
1994/294	Postponement of consideration of reports to a resumed substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council (E/1994/SR.47)	6	28 July 1994	88
1994/295	Report of the Statistical Commission on its special session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission (E/1994/29)	6 (*i*)	28 July 1994	88
1994/296	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions (E/1994/SR.47)	6	28 July 1994	90
1994/297	Human rights (E/1994/L.44)	5 (*d*)	29 July 1994	91
1994/298	Right of access of land-locked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit (E/1994/L.17 and E/1994/SR.48)	6 (*c*)	29 July 1994	91
1994/299	Report of the Secretary-General on the System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, including agency-specific implementation plans (E/1994/SR.48)	5 (*h*)	29 July 1994	91
1994/300	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1994/L.45 and E/1994/SR.48)	6 (*a*)	29 July 1994	91
1994/301	Pattern of election of the officers of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1994/SR.48)	6 (*a*)	29 July 1994	91

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
1994/302	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of sustainable development (E/1994/SR.48)	6 (*a*)	29 July 1994	91
1994/303	Readmission of democratic South Africa as a member of the Economic Commission for Africa (E/1994/50)	7	29 July 1994	92
1994/304	Modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields (E/1994/SR.49)	12	29 July 1994	92
1994/305	Changes of dates for meetings and conferences in the economic, social and related fields (E/1994/118 and E/1994/SR.49)	12	29 July 1994	92
	Resumed substantive session of 1994			
1994/306	Elections, appointments and nominations (E/1994/SR.51)	5	3 November 1994	92
1994/307	Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (E/1994/L.49)	6	3 November 1994	93
1994/308	Provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources (E/1994/26 and Corr.1)	2	3 November 1994	93
1994/309	Convening of a session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development in 1995 (E/1994/25 and Corr.1)	3	3 November 1994	95
1994/310	Provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development (E/1994/25 and Corr.1)	3	3 November 1994	95
1994/311	Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development (E/1994/SR.52)	2 and 3	3 November 1994	95

RESOLUTIONS

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1994

1994/1. Integration of the Commission on Transnational Corporations into the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1993/49 of 29 July 1993,

Bearing in mind the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its twentieth session,[1]

Recognizing the need for improved efficiency and effectiveness within the United Nations system in addressing international investment issues, and recognizing that such improvements are attainable through improved rationalization of both United Nations intergovernmental meetings and Secretariat resources,

Decides to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 47/212 B of 6 May 1993, adopted in the context of the ongoing restructuring of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and endorsing the Secretary-General's decision to consolidate all activities related to transnational corporations within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"*Recognizing* the key role of international investment, as well as the role of other international market-driven capital flows, in the promotion of global economic growth and development,

"*Affirming* the unique value to the international community of United Nations intergovernmental deliberations on such issues,

"*Recognizing* the need for improved efficiency and effectiveness within the United Nations system in addressing international investment issues, and recognizing that such improvements are attainable through improved rationalization of both United Nations intergovernmental meetings and Secretariat resources,

"*Considering* the relocation in 1993 of the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the former Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the Division on Transnational Corporations and Investment,

"*Bearing in mind* the work of the Commission on Transnational Corporations over its past twenty sessions and that, in recent years, the activities of the Commission have placed greater emphasis on the contribution of transnational corporations to economic growth and development, strengthening cooperation between host developing countries and transnational corporations, facilitating flows of foreign direct investment, and exploring linkages among capital flows, technology dissemination and acquisitions, and trade in goods and services, and bearing in mind as well the fact that this shift has resulted in an increase in the number of elements common to the Commission's activities and those of the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies,

"*Mindful* of the need to avoid unnecessary duplication of work among United Nations bodies,

"*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council resolution 1913 (LVII) of 5 December 1974, in particular paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof, the document entitled 'A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment',[2] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992, and General Assembly resolution 47/183 of 22 December 1992, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *inter alia*, as the most appropriate focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in key areas, including trade, commodities, finance, investment, services and technology, in the interests of all countries, particularly those of developing countries,

"1. *Decides* that the Commission on Transnational Corporations should become a commission of the Trade and Development Board and be renamed the Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations;

"2. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to address urgently the question of orienting the programme of work of the Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twentieth session[1] that the Board should orient the work in such a way as to attract the attendance of relevant senior public sector officials, whenever possible, as well as private sector representatives, and that the work should include:

"(*a*) Promoting the exchange of views and experience among interested Governments, businesses, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, trade unions and experts on issues relating to international investment, transnational corporations and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector and enterprise development;

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[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 12* (E/1994/32).

[2] *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Eighth Session, Report and Annexes* (TD/364/Rev.1)(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.D.5), part one, sect. A.

"(*b*) Reviewing and providing guidance to the Secretariat with regard to its research activities and the provision of information on policies, programmes and developments related to international investment and transnational corporations and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector and enterprise development;

"(*c*) Reviewing and providing guidance to the Secretariat with regard to technical assistance to Governments interested in developing investment regimes and enabling environments so as to attract more foreign investment and support for enterprise developments, thereby contributing to economic growth and development of host countries;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to restore in full the resources of the programme on transnational corporations as originally allocated in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/228 A of 23 December 1993;

"4. *Invites* Member States and interested parties to increase financial support for technical cooperation, consultative and advisory services, training, research and information activities in the field of foreign investment;

"5. *Decides* that the Commission will keep under review the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, whose next session is to be held at Geneva in the first half of 1995;

"6. *Also decides* that the next session of the Commission should be held at Geneva in the first half of 1995."

32nd plenary meeting
14 July 1994

1994/2. Work programme in the field of population

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) and 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, concerning the recommendations of the World Population Conference, and 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990 on the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade and 48/181 of 21 December 1993 on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy,

Recalling further its resolutions 1981/28 of 6 May 1981 on the strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action, 1985/4 on the implications of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and 1985/6 on the status and role of women and population, both of 28 May 1985, 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 on population questions, 1989/89 on the population situation in the least developed countries, 1989/90 on incorporating population factors in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 1989/92 on strengthening actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action and 1989/94 on United Nations support for African countries in the field of population, all of 26 July 1989, and 1991/92 of 26 July 1991 on the work programme in the field of population,

Stressing the relationship between population and development as stated in General Assembly resolution 45/216 of 21 December 1990, namely the supportive role of the work programmes of the United Nations system in the field of population and taking into consideration the specific needs of developing countries in the attainment of the goals and objectives set out in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling the report of the International Conference on Population, in which it was reaffirmed that the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action remained valid,[3]

Recalling also the recommendations of the five regional population conferences that were convened as part of the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development,

Bearing in mind recommendations that may emanate from the International Conference on Population and Development,

Reaffirming the important role of the Population Commission as the advisory body of the Economic and Social Council on population matters,

Taking note of the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-seventh session[4] and the views expressed therein on the progress of work in the field of population and the proposed work programme,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made in implementing the work programme for the period 1991-1993 and the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to give high priority to the monitoring of world population trends and policies;

(*b*) To continue work on the following:

(i) Biennial revisions of estimates and projections of national, urban, rural and city populations, including demographic indicators and age structure;

(ii) Studies on the interrelationships between population and development;

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[3] See *Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B, para. 1.

[4] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 8* (E/1994/28).

(iii) Studies on the interrelationship between the status and role of women and population;

(iv) Comparative analysis of population policies;

(v) Analysis of mortality;

(vi) Studies on family formation, reproductive behaviour and family planning and also on their demographic impact;

(vii) Studies to measure and understand changes in population distribution, including internal migration, urbanization and displaced persons;

(viii) Studies on levels, trends, policies, determinants and consequences of international migration, including refugee-related issues;

(ix) Dissemination of population information and further strengthening of the Population Information Network at the national, regional and global levels;

(x) Provision of technical cooperation support in response to requests from developing countries and economies in transition;

(*c*) To continue to work closely with Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, in the implementation of programmes;

(*d*) To improve further communication and coordination among the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat, the regional commissions and Governments, particularly in order to prepare the most accurate population estimates and projections possible, an activity in which the Population Division should continue to play a leading role;

(*e*) To give high priority to strengthening multilateral technical cooperation programmes in the field of population, including the utilization of technical cooperation in and among developing countries, as necessary;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development to continue to make full use of the existing resources of all units of the United Nations system concerned, in particular the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis and the United Nations Population Fund;

4. *Re-emphasizes* the importance of maintaining the scope, effectiveness and efficiency of the global population programme and of continuing to strengthen coordination and collaboration among the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, the regional commissions, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Bank and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the planning and execution of their population programmes, and re-emphasizes the need for organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen coordination and collaboration with Member States, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental and national organizations, as appropriate.

32nd plenary meeting
14 July 1994

1994/3. Development of information systems on drugs and their abuse

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the obligations of Member States under the international drug conventions to provide information on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors,

Aware of the practical difficulties of producing reliable and valid information,

Recognizing the need to rationalize international information systems concerned with drug issues and the importance of cooperation between international organizations to achieve that aim,

Welcoming the useful work done by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing the International Drug Abuse Assessment System in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/13 of 25 May 1988 and 1991/45 of 21 June 1991,

Emphasizing the need for cost-effectiveness in the compilation and analysis of information on demand and supply reduction and for alleviating the burden on Member States in supplying information to the Secretariat,

Recognizing the need for information on prevalence and trends in drug abuse and the diversion of precursors as a prerequisite for an effective drug policy at the national level,

Recognizing that there are considerable costs associated with the compilation of information by both Member States and international organizations,

Noting that previous Council resolutions have led to a multiplicity of reporting requirements that are in need of rationalization,

Recalling the need to harmonize and improve the compilation and analysis of information within the United Nations system in order to make it more accessible, as recommended by the Council in its resolution 1993/56 of 29 July 1993,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme:

(*a*) To review, within existing resources, information systems within the ambit of the information strategy requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988, in order to make such drug-related information systems more clearly focused and prioritized to meet the needs of policies aimed at combating the illicit demand for and supply of drugs;

(*b*) To review and integrate all annual report questionnaires, using modern communication and presentation techniques to make such changes in format as may be appropriate to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate their use;

2. *Recommends in particular* that the principles of simplicity and efficiency should be paramount in the compilation and dissemination of information;

3. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to develop their information systems in such a way as to enable them to complement each other most effectively;

4. *Encourages* the Programme and the Board, together with other international organizations, to further develop their collaboration in the joint use of relevant information;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, on the basis of consultations with the Board and other relevant organizations, to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

39th plenary meeting
20 July 1994

1994/4. Encouraging States to detect the use of trade channels for illicit consignments at all stages of movement and promoting the use of advice and technical expertise provided by the Customs Cooperation Council and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the increase in the use of legitimate trade channels for the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling articles 7, 11 and 15 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[5] which provide for cooperation between appropriate authorities, including customs and commercial carriers, as well as for cooperation between law enforcement and judicial authorities,

Convinced of the need to use all resources available to identify illicit consignments of drugs at export or during transit and in all means of transport,

Recognizing the importance of the use of controlled delivery techniques and the need for international cooperation to that end,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/41 of 27 July 1993 on promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers,

Recognizing the progress that has been made so far by States in detecting illicit consignments at export or during transit,

1. *Encourages* States to take all appropriate steps to ensure effective international customs cooperation within the framework of the existing conventions;

2. *Calls upon* States to encourage their customs administrations or other competent national authorities to apply effective measures aimed at identifying movements of illicit drugs, particulary before export and while in transit;

3. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the Customs Cooperation Council, to provide advice and technical expertise to States in developing such measures.

39th plenary meeting
20 July 1994

1994/5. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991, 1992/30 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/37 of 27 July 1993,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[6] in particular,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993,[7] in particular paragraphs 60 to 66 concerning the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

Having also considered the valuable recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board in its special report for 1989 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,[8]

Noting with appreciation the reduction in production in 1993,

1. *Urges* all Governments to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs and to the solution of the problems involved, in particular the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier States;

2. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(*a*) In urging the Governments concerned to restrict global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual licit needs and to avoid any proliferation of production;

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[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[7] E/INCB/1993/1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.2).

[8] E/INCB/1989/1/Supp. (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5).

(*b*) In convening meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

39th plenary meeting
20 July 1994

1994/6. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling further the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[9] especially paragraphs 79, 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies that have continued to focus on this area since the adoption of Assembly resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which the question of the employment of women in the Professional category was first addressed,

Taking note of the progress report of the Secretary-General,[10] and regretting the lateness in the availability of that report,

Recalling the goal set by the General Assembly in its resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990, 45/239 C of 21 December 1990, 46/100 of 16 December 1991, 47/93 of 16 December 1992 and 48/106 of 20 December 1993 of a 35 per cent overall participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Noting with concern that the current rate of increase in the appointment of women is insufficient to achieve the objective of a 35 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Recalling the goal set in General Assembly resolution 45/239 C of a 25 per cent participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995,

Noting with concern that the participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above remains unreasonably low, although some welcome improvements have been made,

Aware that a comprehensive policy aimed at preventing sexual harassment should be an integral part of personnel policy,

Commending the Secretary-General for his administrative instruction containing procedures for dealing with cases of sexual harassment,[11]

Bearing in mind that a visible commitment by the Secretary-General is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly,

Welcoming the commitment of the Secretary-General, expressed in his statement to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly on 6 November 1992, to bringing the gender balance in policy-level positions as close to fifty-fifty as possible,[12] and his commitment, expressed in his message on the occasion of International Women's Day, 1993, and reaffirmed in his statement on International Women's Day, 1994, to ensuring that the number of women in Professional posts in the Secretariat reflected the world population as a whole by the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995,[13]

Welcoming also the development by the Secretary-General of a plan of action for 1993 and 1994 to improve the status of women in the Secretariat by 1995,[14]

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General to implement fully the plan of action to improve the status of women in the Secretariat by 1995, noting that his visible commitment is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly;

2. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to examine further existing work practices within the United Nations system, with a view to increasing flexibility so as to remove direct or indirect discrimination against staff members with family responsibilities, further considering such issues as job-sharing, flexible working hours, child-care arrangements, career-break schemes and access to training;

3. *Further urges* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts and within those parts of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies where representation of women is considerably below the average, in order to achieve the goals set in General Assembly resolutions 45/125, 45/239 C, 46/100, 47/93 and 48/106 of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent and 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995;

4. *Strongly urges* the Secretary-General to make further use of the opportunity offered by the United Nations reorganization process to promote more women into senior-level positions;

5. *Calls on* the Secretary-General to strengthen, from within existing resources, the focal point for women within the Secretariat to ensure authority of enforcement and responsibility of accountability and give it the express mandate for overall implementation of the plan of action

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[9] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[10] E/CN.6/1994/5.

[11] ST/AI/379.

[12] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Fifth Committee*, 21st meeting (A/C.5/47/SR.21), para. 58, and corrigendum.

[13] See E/CN.6/1993/15, para. 14.

[14] See A/48/513, para. 18.

developed by the Secretary-General to improve the status of women in the Secretariat;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries, particularly those which are unrepresented or underrepresented, and from other countries that have a low representation of women, including countries in transition;

7. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop further comprehensive policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report on the status of women in the Secretariat, containing, *inter alia*, policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat, is submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, and to ensure that it is issued in accordance with the six-week rule for the circulation of documentation.

40th plenary meeting
21 July 1994

1994/7. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[15] is a key international human rights instrument for the promotion of equality between women and men,

Welcoming the growing number of States parties to the Convention, which now stands at one hundred and thirty-one,

Noting with deep concern that the Convention is still one of the human rights instruments with a large number of reservations, many of which run contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, despite the fact that some States parties have withdrawn their reservations to it,

Taking note of the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in accordance with its mandate, as demonstrated most recently by the Committee at its thirteenth session, at which it adopted suggestion 6 on the International Conference on Population and Development[16] and general recommendation 21, relating to articles 9, 15 and 16 of the Convention, as its contribution to the International Year of the Family,[17]

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, in which the Conference stipulated that the human rights of women and of the girl child were an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,[18]

Recalling also that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Conference recommended that new procedures to strengthen implementation of the commitment to the equality and human rights of women should be adopted and that the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should examine quickly the possibility of introducing the right of petition through the preparation of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[19]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 47/94 of 16 December 1992,

Recalling its resolution 1993/14 of 27 July 1993 and other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council relating to support for the Committee,

Taking note of suggestion 5 on the feasibility of preparing an optional protocol to the Convention, adopted by the Committee at its thirteenth session,[16]

Noting that the workload of the Committee has increased because of the growing number of States parties to the Convention, and that the annual session of the Committee is still the shortest of all the annual sessions of the human rights treaty bodies,

Welcoming the Committee's efforts to further improve its working methods by adopting concluding observations containing specific suggestions and recommendations,

1. *Supports* the request made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its twelfth session for additional meeting time, with adequate support from the Secretariat, so as to allow the Committee to meet once a year for three weeks for its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions[20] and recommends that the request for additional meeting time, made by the Committee at its thirteenth session,[21] be considered within the existing level of budgetary resources;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the working methods of the Committee and its capacity to fulfil its mandate effectively, including a comparison with the working situation of other treaty bodies;

3. *Requests* the General Assembly, in the light of that report, to review the working situation of the Committee and its capacity to fulfil its mandate effectively, and in this

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[15] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[16] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/49/38), chap. I, sect. B.

[17] Ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

[18] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III, sect. I, para. 18.

[19] Ibid., sect. II, para. 40.

[20] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/48/38), para. 622.

[21] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/49/38), chap. I, sect. C.2.

context also to consider the possibility of amending article 20 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women so as to allow for sufficient meeting time for the Committee;

4. *Decides* that the Commission on the Status of Women shall examine at its thirty-ninth session, in cooperation with the Committee and taking into account the results of any governmental expert meeting on this question that may be convened prior to that session, the feasibility of introducing the right of petition through the preparation of an optional protocol to the Convention;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of suggestion 6 on the International Conference on Population and Development and general recommendation 21 on equality in marriage and family relations, adopted by the Committee at its thirteenth session, both of which were transmitted to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, and encourages the Committee to continue its work in adopting detailed general recommendations;

6. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention;

7. *Encourages* States to consider limiting the extent of any reservation they lodge to the Convention, to formulate any reservation as precisely and as narrowly as possible, and to ensure that no reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise contrary to international law;

8. *Requests* States parties to the Convention to review their reservations regularly, with a view to withdrawing them expeditiously so that the Convention may be fully implemented;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize widely the decisions and recommendations of the Committee.

40th plenary meeting
21 July 1994

1994/8. Promoting the realization of the right to adequate housing

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/14 of 25 February 1994[22] and recalling Commission decision 1993/103 of 4 March 1993,[23] and resolutions 1993/36 of 25 August 1993[24] and 1992/26 of 27 August 1992[25] of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Welcoming the working paper[26] and the progress report on the right to adequate housing[27] submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission, Mr. Rajindar Sachar,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur by one year to accord with the practice of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to enable him to explore fully the issues arising from the right to adequate housing;

2. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit a second progress report to the Subcommission at its forty-sixth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations to provide the Special Rapporteur with information relevant to the preparation of his study;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the financial, technical and expert assistance that he may require to prepare his study and to compile and analyse the information, data, views and documents collected, including, as appropriate, assistance from consultants with expertise in the subject.

42nd plenary meeting
22 July 1994

1994/9. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the basic measures needed for their prevention and eradication

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/90 of 9 March 1994,[22]

1. *Authorizes* an open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for two weeks before the fifty-first session of the Commission in order to elaborate, as a matter of priority and in close cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and with the Committee on the Rights of the Child, guidelines for a possible draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the basic measures needed for their prevention and eradication;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the working group with all the services it requires to be able to meet and fulfil its tasks.

42nd plenary meeting
22 July 1994

1994/10. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/91 of 9 March 1994,[22]

1. *Authorizes* an open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the fifty-first session of the Commission in order to elaborate, as a matter of priority, a

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[22] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[23] Ibid., *1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. B.

[24] E/CN.4/1994/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/45 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A.

[25] E/CN.4/1993/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/58, chap. II, sect. A.

[26] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/15.

[27] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/15.

draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend to the working group all the services it requires to be able to meet prior to the fifty-first session of the Commission, and to transmit the report of the working group to Governments, specialized agencies, chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies, the expert appointed to undertake a comprehensive study on the situation of children in armed conflicts, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

42nd plenary meeting
22 July 1994

1994/11. Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/96 of 10 March 1994,[22]

1. *Authorizes* an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the fifty-first session of the Commission in order to continue work on the elaboration of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all necessary facilities to the working group for its meetings.

42nd plenary meeting
22 July 1994

1994/12. Organized transnational crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the expansion and dimensions of organized transnational crime in all its forms and the increasing sophistication and diversification of the activities of organized criminal groups,

Alarmed also by the ability of organized criminal groups to transcend national frontiers, taking advantage of regional arrangements designed to foster free trade and economic and political cooperation and of the gaps in national legislation and international cooperation,

Deeply concerned about the capacity of organized criminal groups to expand their activities, including the use of violence, and to target the security and the economies of countries, in particular developing countries and countries in transition, thereby posing a grave threat to the stability of countries and the viability and further development of their economies,

Convinced of the urgent need for more effective action against organized transnational crime, to be coordinated at the global and regional levels,

Convinced also that such action represents an investment in the future for all societies,

Convinced further that technical assistance in the prevention of organized crime is indispensable and should be given high priority,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and 47/87 and 47/91 of 16 December 1992, and taking note of Assembly resolutions 48/102 and 48/103 of 20 December 1993,

Recalling also its resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/29 of 27 July 1993,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[28] on the status of preparations for the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held at Naples, Italy, later in 1994;

2. *Takes note also* of the discussion held on this topic by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session[29] and of the document submitted to the Commission at that session by the Government of Italy, which is annexed to the present resolution and contains elements useful for the identification of specific matters to be dealt with by the World Ministerial Conference, and which is to be used as a basis for the substantive discussion of the objectives of the Conference;

3. *Reiterates its request* to all Member States that they be represented at the World Ministerial Conference at the highest possible level;

4. *Commends* the work done thus far by the coordination committee established by the Government of Italy in preparation for the World Ministerial Conference, and recommends that its efforts be continued and intensified to ensure, in close cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, the finalization of all the necessary preparations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the World Ministerial Conference background documents on each of its objectives, listed in paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/29, seeking input from Member States, in order to assist the Conference in its deliberations;

6. *Recommends* that the World Ministerial Conference take into consideration, *inter alia*, the conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: A Global Approach, organized by the Government of Italy in cooperation with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and under the auspices of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 18 to 20 June 1994, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/30 of 27 July 1993;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within the overall existing resources of the United Nations, to continue collecting, analysing and disseminating information on the incidence, expansion and effects of organized transnational crime;

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[28] E/CN.15/1994/4.

[29] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 11* (E/1994/31), chap. II.

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within the overall existing resources of the United Nations, to continue collecting, as appropriate, the provisions of national legislation on the prevention and control of organized transnational crime, as well as on seizure, forfeiture and control of the proceeds of crime, money-laundering, monitoring of large-scale cash transactions and other measures, taking into account the work done by other intergovernmental organizations, and to make them available to Member States desiring to enact or further develop legislation in those areas, at their request;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General in the task described in paragraph 8 above and to respond promptly to his requests for information;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, within the overall existing resources of the United Nations, upon request, advisory services and practical assistance to Member States wishing to adopt legislation or amendments or other measures and to upgrade the skills of their criminal justice personnel, in order to prevent and control organized transnational crime;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within the overall existing resources of the United Nations, to organize and conduct regional workshops and training programmes to deal with specific aspects of organized transnational crime, in accordance with the specific needs of Member States;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to act as a focal point in order to facilitate the coordination of efforts and relevant activities of other entities of the United Nations system and to closely cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations to maximize the impact of efforts in the field;

13. *Also requests* the Commission to continue to accord high priority to the question of organized transnational crime;

14. *Further requests* the Commission to follow up appropriately the results of the World Ministerial Conference.

43rd plenary meeting
25 July 1994

ANNEX

Discussion document on the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime

1. The objectives of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime were defined by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/29 of 27 July 1993. They represent five areas on which the ministers attending the Conference will base their debate and make decisions.

2. Taking into consideration the five areas and the political nature of the Conference, it should not only embody the political will of nations to fight organized transnational crime with firmness, but also highlight the fundamental principles of national initiatives and those upon which international cooperation should be based.

3. It is common knowledge that experience in relation to organized crime is characterized both by the extreme seriousness of the phenomenon and by the strong reaction shown by the authorities.

4. In recent years, the fight against organized crime has, in a number of countries, paved the way for the introduction of strict and effective legislative measures and for the organization of new operational instruments that have allowed the authorities to react, often successfully, against the phenomenon, limiting its potential damage to society and individuals.

5. However, through direct experience, especially in the use of the instruments offered by the criminal justice system, Governments have become aware that for national action to be effective there needs to be cooperation from all nations. Governments have also come to understand that organized crime is, due to its nature, a pervasive phenomenon. Therefore, the international community should find ways to cooperate, not only in controlling current illicit behaviour, but also in preventing the expansion of the phenomenon to new areas where defence mechanisms against the spread of such criminal activities are weak.

6. The necessity for international cooperation is always accompanied by a common concern and by general expressions of political will. Global action does not always follow, however, and sometimes mutual assistance is not even possible in individual cases.

7. It is believed that these difficulties are the result of the great differences that still exist among countries in their understanding and evaluation of the phenomenon and, consequently, in their choice of policies to fight organized crime, as well as the result of the different degree of development of laws and regulations and legislative and organizational measures applied in each country.

8. Therefore, it is hoped that the Conference will contribute towards the creation of a common perception of organized crime within the international community and that it will lead to a generally agreed essential concept of the phenomenon, through which it will be possible to lay down proposals for more homogeneous national measures that will also make cooperation more effective.

9. In order to reach this goal, it should be stressed that, according to current experience, positive results can be achieved in the fight against organized crime not by focusing on one or another type of "definite" crimes committed by criminal groups, for example, drug trafficking, extortion, illegal gambling or trafficking in arms. It is important to use normative and organizational measures that can be applied to every aspect of criminal activity. In other words, there is a need to devise strategies related to the structural characteristics of organized crime which, besides the essential element of having more individuals organized in a group, include the goal of profit-making; the use of violence, intimidation and corruption; the hierarchical link or personal relationships that make it possible to closely control the activities of the group; the economic control of whole territories; the laundering of illicit profits in order not only to organize other criminal activities but also to set up legal businesses (with the consequent effect of corrupting them); the great potential of expansion beyond national boundaries; and the tendency to organize international operations together with other groups of different nationalities.

10. In this perspective, the Conference and the subsequent actions of the United Nations in promoting crime prevention and criminal justice should take into account the above-mentioned elements.

11. The analysis of the above-mentioned structural characteristics highlights the importance of adopting a series of measures against organized crime, both in the area of substantive and procedural penal law and in the area of international cooperation. It is hoped that the issues presented below will receive particular attention from the Governments and competent international organizations attending the Conference.

12. As far as substantive penal law is concerned, particular attention should be paid to the "criminalization" of participation in a criminal organization. The existence of specific crimes such as the "association of criminals" of French law or the "criminal association" or "Mafia association" of the Italian penal code or the various types of "conspiracy" of other criminal laws, should be used as an example. In Italy, for example, the "association" crimes have played a key role in criminal justice intervention against organized crime.

13. The use in all nations of similar, if not identical, types of incrimination for members of criminal organizations can help reduce the spread of organized crime and will facilitate legal cooperation, especially when it is based on the principle of "dual criminality".

14. The accumulation of large amounts of capital originating from criminal activities, not only from drug trafficking, and the resulting need of criminal organizations to launder those profits and invest them in legal businesses leads, as far as substantive penal law is concerned, to the necessity of criminalizing such acts in relation to any kind of profit-making criminal activity. Particular attention should also be given to correct and well-defined incrimination of economic crimes.

15. For the same reason, it is important not to neglect preventive measures, ensuring a clear definition of the position of the owners of companies and accurate control of acquisitions and transfers; a high ethical standard in public administration and financial institutions; and cooperation between the authorities in charge of regulating financial and economic sectors, and those in charge of applying the penal code.

16. The fight against organized crime is based on strategies aimed at defeating the economic power of criminal organizations, which should also involve criminal law measures, in particular in the field of appropriate sanctioning and sentencing.

17. Measures such as the confiscation of illicit proceeds are of great importance to the achievement of those goals. Such measures can prevent the accumulation of illegal profits and make a great contribution towards the destabilization of criminal groups by targeting their resources.

18. It should be noted that in some countries - under specific conditions and always through judicial proceedings - it is possible to confiscate illegal profits even without a guilty verdict, or to confiscate sums that are definitely higher than those relating to the crime for which judgement has been passed. This possibility should be taken into consideration when discussing the enactment of new legislation relating to confiscation or the modification of existing legislation.

19. As far as police action and criminal proceedings are concerned, it should be pointed out that in criminal proceedings related to organized crime offences, the investigative aspect and the identifying and securing of evidence present particular difficulties. Three main issues should be stressed: the increase of "intelligence"; the introduction and development of investigative methods that make it possible to "penetrate" criminal organizations; and investigative methods and legal measures aimed at preserving illicit profits, thus facilitating their confiscation.

20. As far as intelligence is concerned, it is clear that organized crime is a phenomenon that needs to be studied and understood more than other less structured crimes. It is crucial to obtain more information on the general organization of criminal groups, on the types of activities on which those groups thrive, on the interrelationships of the various groups, on the means that they commonly use to sustain themselves and on anything else that provides a better view of this very complex combination of activities, people and means.

21. Specialized investigative units should be created to fulfil the investigative requirements. Measures should also be adopted in order to facilitate the use of means of information-gathering, such as the interception of communications, controlled delivery and testimony of cooperating witnesses.

22. In promoting the use of these measures for gathering intelligence and collecting evidence, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that the limits of the law must not be exceeded. In some countries, these measures have proved to be of the utmost importance for the successful outcome of investigations.

23. The Conference should also discuss the issue of financial investigations. Three main requirements should be emphasized: the development of a technical understanding of the financial operations involved by the relevant police departments and among prosecutors (and as far as trials are concerned, also among judges); the need to eliminate obstacles created by the law during investigations in relation to the operations of financial institutions; and the need to assign an active role to financial institutions (and, when appropriate, to other economic entities, which are often used in money-laundering) in the first steps of an investigation of suspicious transactions.

24. It should be noted that the strategy of "penetrating" criminal organizations, both for intelligence purposes and for purposes related to gathering of evidence, strongly depends on the testimony of members of criminal organizations. This should lead to the introduction of measures that can encourage such testimony, provide the cooperating witnesses and their families with the necessary protection, through adequate protection programmes, and - within the limits imposed by national laws - provide "rewards" in the form of penalty reductions for witnesses who are also charged with criminal offences.

25. One final important issue that should be discussed by the Conference is international cooperation during investigations and judicial proceedings. The analysis and consideration by the Conference should be developed along four fronts. Because of the importance of bilateral and multilateral assistance (with particular reference to extradition and mutual assistance in investigation and gathering of evidence), the lack of relevant agreements critically hinders the development of effective cooperation.

26. First, the Conference should take into account this problem and should promote the development of international agreements in the above-mentioned areas. More widespread promotion of "model" treaties adopted by the United Nations could help foster the rapid conclusion of such agreements.

27. The second front is improving the practical application of existing agreements. This could be achieved by informal arrangements and operational instruments - such as the publication and exchange of manuals for a better understanding of national procedures, the creation of "central national authorities" in charge of interstate affairs and specialized in solving particular problems raised by them; and the creation of "contact points", in the relevant public offices, which should facilitate the proceedings.

28. The third front - perhaps the most difficult one - is devising adequate ad hoc measures of international cooperation that are aimed specifically at fighting organized crime and are more specific than those generally applicable to other crimes. Such measures should take into account the above-mentioned structural characteristics of organized crime and could benefit from a comparative study between what is described in the "model treaties", and frequently contained in existing agreements, and the provisions of more specialized and advanced conventions concerning serious criminal offences such as those in United Nations conventions on drug trafficking.

29. The fourth front is the international exchange of intelligence, also as a preventive measure. Among other things, a study of the most adequate forms of international assistance among "non-police administrative bodies" could be useful; such bodies would include, for example, the administrative bodies of financial sectors that are competent in such areas as the analysis of financial flows and/or in the investigation of suspicious transactions.

30. The Conference should be concerned with the general problem of researching and passing on information, at the international level, on organized crime and on legislative and organizational regulations set up in individual countries. The role of the United Nations in this matter should be of great importance and the Conference should outline the tasks of the Commission on Crime Prevention and

Criminal Justice and of the programme in this area. Moreover, this activity could be the foundation for the development of technical cooperation with countries that are in need of such assistance.

31. For effective international cooperation against organized crime, there is also a need to initiate activities involving strengthened technical cooperation, in which the more developed countries will have to show their strong commitment by investing the necessary resources. No action at the international level can achieve positive results if developing countries are not given an opportunity to create and improve an appropriate judicial system and to use proper tools for investigations, evaluations, intervention, interchange, incrimination and the carrying out of penalties.

32. Awareness of the seriousness of this international challenge can be encouraged by the systematic exchange of experiences, by the proper training of police and judicial staff and by the use of effective countermeasures. All this awareness will have a positive effect on the operational plans and legislative reforms that will have to be gradually carried out in order to fight organized crime at the international level.

33. This prospect becomes more evident when considering the fact that criminal organizations are inclined to expand their illegal activities in developing regions as long as more effective countermeasures are adopted elsewhere. In such a situation, organized crime will concentrate on those countries where the financial and economic sectors show lower resistance to criminal infiltration.

34. It is, therefore, of fundamental importance that all existing technical, bilateral and multilateral activities involving technical cooperation be well focused and that the means for coordinating such activities be studied in order to avoid overlapping.

35. A final aspect that should be given serious consideration is proper economic compensation for the victims of organized crime. This compensation should be charged to the person responsible for the crimes committed. Consideration should be given to the creation of a special fund to compensate victims when compensation cannot be charged to the person responsible; such a fund might be partially subsidized by confiscated capital.

36. Discussions on the possible close approximation of national legislation with regard to the criminalization of organized crime and related criminal justice measures should be actively pursued.

37. As to technical cooperation, the following three areas of intervention appear to be of particular interest:

(*a*) Assistance should be provided in drafting legislation in those countries that still do not have a penal system suitable for fighting organized crime;

(*b*) Special training courses for all personnel involved in the field should be planned and carried out. Specific training should be provided for police staff, investigating judges and magistrates, and all those officials who provide technical cooperation to investigative bodies;

(*c*) Technical assistance should be provided to those high-risk areas through the gathering, analysis and exchange of data on criminal organizations and related activities.

38. In relation to the question of which instruments are proper for the development of future action, it is believed that bilateral cooperation, especially through agreements between a growing but still limited number of countries, has highlighted inadequacies in the fight against organized crime. Through new agreements, new judicial measures and instruments could be tested. These could involve the whole international community.

39. It is the Conference that will identify the action and decisions to be carried out within the programme of work of the Commission. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/29, stated that one of the objectives of the Conference would be to consider the feasibility of elaborating international instruments, including conventions, against organized transnational crime.

40. It is believed that decisions will be taken only when more precise ministerial choices concerning substantive matters become clear. This could lead to the elaboration of binding instruments, as indicated in Council resolution 1993/29, or the opportunity to establish tools other than binding legal agreements, such as models of technical agreements; manuals for police and judicial cooperation; publications or other communication methods, as well as computerized databases for storing and updating information on organized crime and on legal and practical countermeasures adopted in different countries.

1994/13. Control of the proceeds of crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the scope and growth of proceeds of crime and their impact on national economies,

Convinced that international action against organized transnational crime can be effective only if it devotes particular attention to prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the control of such proceeds,

Convinced also that effective prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the control of such proceeds require concerted global action to curb the capacity of criminal organizations to transfer the proceeds of their activities across national frontiers by taking advantage of gaps in international cooperation,

Convinced further that criminal organizations engage in a multitude of criminal activities generating illicit profits and that international action aimed at controlling the proceeds of crime can therefore be effective only if it takes into account all aspects of the problem,

Deeply concerned about the ability of organized criminal groups to infiltrate the national economies of countries in transition and to use them for the investment of their illicit proceeds,

Recalling its resolution 1993/30 of 27 July 1993, and taking note of General Assembly resolution 48/103 of 20 December 1993,

Recalling also the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[30] on measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system,

Welcoming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5 (XXXVII) of 21 April 1994,[31]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Italy and to the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council for organizing the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: A Global Approach, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 18 to 20 June 1994;

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[30] General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

[31] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 10* (E/1994/30), chap. XI.

2. *Recommends* that the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held at Naples, Italy, later in 1994, take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts already undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, as well as the Council of Europe, the European Union and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish and maintain close cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and other entities active in the field of controlling the proceeds of crime, including the regular exchange of information, and calls upon those entities to extend their full support to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and its relevant activities;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the work already done by Member States and intergovernmental organizations, to cooperate with them in disseminating principles and issues that should be addressed in substantive and procedural legislation on prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the control of such proceeds, for incorporation in national penal and procedural codes by Member States wishing to do so;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, within overall existing resources, to organize, or to facilitate the organization of, in coordination with Member States and intergovernmental organizations, regional training seminars, including such seminars for countries in transition, designed to provide criminal justice personnel with the capacity to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases involving the laundering and control of the proceeds of crime;

7. *Invites* Member States to avail themselves of the advisory services and practical assistance available through the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with interested Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, financial and academic institutions, and individual experts of recognized calibre, to assist Member States in elaborating model curricula and manuals for higher legal education and of designing special courses in academic institutions on various aspects of prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the control of such proceeds;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue its consideration of prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the control of such proceeds;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its fifth session on international, regional and other initiatives for prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the control of such proceeds, including recommendations for further concerted action at the global level, and on the implementation of the present resolution and of resolution 1993/30.

43rd plenary meeting
25 July 1994

1994/14. Criminal justice action to combat the organized smuggling of illegal migrants across national boundaries

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/102 of 20 December 1993, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session, to be held in 1994, to consider giving special attention to the question of the smuggling of aliens in order to encourage international cooperation to address that problem within the framework of its mandate,

Concerned about the increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations that profit illicitly by smuggling humans and preying on the dignity and lives of migrants,

Concentrating its attention on crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular the activities of those who organize and facilitate the smuggling of illegal migrants,

Recognizing that organized international criminal groups are becoming increasingly active in smuggling individuals across national boundaries and that they often convince individuals to migrate illegally by various means for enormous profits that are frequently used to finance numerous other criminal activities, thus bringing great harm to the States concerned,

Aware that such activities endanger the lives of the individual migrants involved and entail severe costs for the international community, particularly for those States that have been called upon to rescue and to provide medical care, food, housing and transportation for such individuals,

Acknowledging that socio-economic factors influence the problem of illegal migrant smuggling and also contribute to the complexity of present international migration,

Noting that smugglers, particularly in the State of destination of the illegal migrants being smuggled, often force migrants into forms of debt bondage or servitude, commonly involving criminal activities, in order to pay for their passage,

Convinced of the need to provide humane treatment and to protect fully the human rights of migrants,

Recognizing that such illegal smuggling activity has high social and economic costs, may contribute to official corruption, and burdens law enforcement agencies in all States where illegal migrants transit or are found,

Recalling the undertaking of States parties to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, done at Geneva on 7 September 1956,[32] to take all practicable and necessary legislative and other measures to bring about progressively and as soon as possible the complete abolition or abandonment of the practice of debt bondage,

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[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266, No. 3822.

Reaffirming respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, including their right to control immigration flows,

Concerned that the smuggling of illegal migrants undermines public confidence in policies and procedures for lawful immigration and for ensuring the protection of genuine refugees,

Noting that the smuggling of illegal migrants can involve criminal elements in many States, including the State or States where the smuggling scheme was planned, the State of nationality of the aliens, the State where the means of transport was prepared, the flag State of any vessels or aircraft that transport the aliens, States through which the aliens transit to their destination or in order to be repatriated, and the State of destination,

Noting that some States have enacted effective domestic legislation permitting seizure and forfeiture of all property, both real and personal, that is knowingly used in organized crime activities to smuggle illegal migrants, as well as all property, both real and personal, that constitutes, or is derived from, the proceeds of the smuggling, illegal transport or harbouring of illegal migrants,

1. *Condemns* the practice of smuggling illegal migrants in violation of international standards and national law, and without regard for the safety, well-being and human rights of the migrants;

2. *Recognizes* that the smuggling of illegal migrants is a widespread international criminal activity frequently involving highly organized international syndicates that traffic in human cargo, without regard for the dangerous and inhumane conditions to which illegal migrants are subjected, and in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international standards;

3. *Acknowledges* the substantial role played by organized transnational crime in illegal migrant smuggling activities in many parts of the world;

4. *Requests* States to share information, coordinate law enforcement activities and otherwise, if their law permits, cooperate in order to trace and arrest those who organize the smuggling of illegal migrants and to prevent the illegal transport by smugglers of third-country nationals through their territory;

5. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant specialized agencies and international organizations to take into account socio-economic factors and to cooperate at the bilateral and multilateral levels in addressing all aspects of the problem of the organized smuggling of illegal migrants;

6. *Reaffirms* the need to observe fully international and national law in dealing with the smuggling of illegal migrants, including the provision of humane treatment and strict observance of all human rights of migrants;

7. *Emphasizes* that international efforts to prevent the smuggling of illegal migrants should not inhibit legal migration or freedom of travel, or undercut the protection provided by international law to refugees;

8. *Urges* States to take prompt and effective steps to frustrate the objectives and activities of those who organize the smuggling of illegal migrants, thus protecting would-be migrants from exploitation and loss of life;

9. *Calls upon* all States to take effective and expeditious measures, such as the enactment or amendment, if necessary, of domestic criminal law, providing appropriate penalties to combat all aspects of organized crime activities constituting the smuggling of illegal migrants, including all elements of the organization of smuggling and transport of illegal migrants, such as the production or distribution of false travel documents, money-laundering, systematic extortion and misuse of international commercial aviation and maritime transport, in violation of international standards;

10. *Encourages* Member States and relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to respond promptly to the invitation of the General Assembly, contained in its resolution 48/102, to report to the Secretary-General on the measures they have taken to combat the smuggling of aliens, in sufficient time for their contributions to be included in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

11. *Decides* that the ever-growing problem of organized smuggling of illegal migrants requires the continuing scrutiny of the international community in general and should be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session in the context of the broader problem of organized transnational crime.

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1994/15. The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990 on the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which the Assembly welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress,[33] including the resolution on the role of criminal law in the protection of nature and the environment,[34]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in the annex to which the Assembly called for the strengthening of regional and international cooperation in combating transnational crime,

Recalling its resolution 1993/28 of 27 July 1993, in which it took note of the conclusions of the Seminar on the Policy of Criminal Law in the Protection of Nature and the Environment in a European Perspective, held at Lauchhammer, Germany, from 25 to 29 April 1992, contained in the annex to that resolution,

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[33] See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I.

[34] Ibid., sect. C., resolution 2.

Recalling also its resolution 1993/32 of 27 July 1993 on preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which it approved the provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress, which included an item entitled "Action against national and transnational economic and organized crime, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment: national experiences and international cooperation", and endorsed the programme of work for the Ninth Congress, including the holding of six workshops, one of them on the topic "Environmental protection at the national and international levels: potential and limits of criminal justice",

Recalling further the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, in which the Conference recognized, *inter alia*, that illicit dumping of toxic and dangerous substances and wastes potentially constituted a serious threat to the human rights to life and health of everyone,[35]

Taking note of the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress relating to the protection of the environment through criminal law,[36]

Noting with appreciation the work on the topic "Environmental protection at the national and international levels: potential and limits of criminal justice" being undertaken by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in view of the workshop to be held on that topic at the Ninth Congress,

Recalling the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session,[37] in particular article 26 of the draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind on wilful and severe damage to the environment, and article 19, on international crimes and delicts, of the draft articles on State responsibility,

Taking note of the recommendation of the colloquium of the International Association of Penal Law, held at Ottawa in November 1992, to be considered for adoption by the fifteenth International Congress on Penal Law, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1994,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on More Effective Forms of International Cooperation against Transnational Crime, including Environmental Crime, held at Vienna from 7 to 10 December 1993,

Taking note of the report of the International Meeting of Experts on the Use of Criminal Sanctions in the Protection of the Environment, Internationally, Domestically and Regionally, held at Portland, Oregon, United States of America, from 19 to 23 March 1994,[38] in particular the recommendations on the terms of a possible convention on transnational offences against the environment, the possible draft domestic criminal statute addressing environmental issues, and the recommendations on a possible structure and operation of a regional enforcement regime,

Convinced that the environmental situation in developed countries, as well as in developing countries, is the cause of increasingly serious concern about damage to the environment and its constituent elements, including water, soil, air, atmosphere, and the living species, including plants, animals and humans, and that it requires comprehensive and integrated approaches to the use of countermeasures, as well as preventive measures, at the national, regional and international levels,

1. *Takes note* of the recommendations concerning the role of criminal law in protecting the environment, made by the Ad Hoc Expert Group on More Effective Forms of International Cooperation against Transnational Crime, including Environmental Crime, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* that the report of the International Meeting of Experts on the Use of Criminal Sanctions in the Protection of the Environment, Internationally, Domestically and Regionally, be issued under the auspices of the United Nations and included, together with the report of the Ad Hoc Expert Group, in the documentation to be prepared for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into consideration the conclusions of the Seminar on the Policy of Criminal Law in the Protection of Nature and the Environment in a European Perspective and the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Expert Group and of the International Meeting of Experts when developing further activities in the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme and other United Nations organizations and bodies to take into account the present resolution in their deliberations concerning environmental protection, and to coordinate any relevant follow-up activities related to criminal law with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

5. *Invites* Member States and relevant bodies to continue their efforts to protect nature and the environment by developing laws and fostering legal and technical cooperation and, when developing criminal laws related to the protection of the environment, to consider the recommendations contained in the annex to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Recommendations concerning the role of criminal law in protecting the environment

Member States should consider adopting the following recommendations concerning the role of criminal law in protecting the environment:

(*a*) Specific environmental legislation should be further developed on the basis of generally recognized principles, such as the "polluter pays" principle described in principle 16 and the "precautionary approach" described in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted by the

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[35] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. I, para. 11.

[36] See A/CONF.169/RPM.1/Rev.1 and Corr.1, A/CONF.169/RPM.2, A/CONF.169/RPM.3 and Corr.1 and A/CONF.169/RPM.4 and 5.

[37] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/46/10).

[38] E/CN.15/1994/CRP.4.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[39] giving due and balanced consideration to the need to protect the environment in other parts of the law, and in the context of improving political and social conditions for a responsible environmental policy;

(*b*) National and supranational authorities should be provided with a wide array of measures, remedies and sanctions, within their constitutional and legal frameworks and consistent with the fundamental principles of criminal law, in order to ensure compliance with environmental protection laws. These should include regulatory and licensing powers, incentives, administrative enforcement mechanisms, and punitive administrative, civil and criminal sanctions for impairing or endangering the environment. They should also include provisions for the forfeiture of profits and proceeds of crime, and of property used or employed in the commission of crime, such as vessels, vehicles, tools, equipment and buildings;

(*c*) Environmental criminal law should be aimed at promoting all the important components of the environment, including human beings and other living species. It should be directed, in particular, to the regulation, control and, where necessary, the complete prohibition of hazardous activities, including the establishment and operation of hazardous installations and the illegal import, export, movement and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes;

(*d*) Substantive environmental criminal law should formulate at least certain core criminal offences. These core offences, which could be autonomous and independent of environmental regulatory laws, should include deliberate, reckless or negligent assaults on the environment that cause or create imminent risks of serious damage, harm or injury. In addition, criminal sanctions should be extended to deliberate, reckless or negligent violations of administrative rules where there is a likelihood of serious harm or danger to the environment. In developing such criminal offences, the field guide contained in the annex to the report prepared by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the Australian Institute of Criminology entitled ***Environmental Crime, Sanctioning Strategies and Sustainable Development***[40] should be taken into consideration;

(*e*) Subject to relevant international conventions, States should seriously consider enacting legislation prohibiting and sanctioning the export of products that have been banned from domestic use because of their deleterious impact on the environment and human health. Furthermore, Governments might consider the idea of banning the production and import of specific dangerous materials unless sufficient precautionary measures can be taken in respect of their use, treatment or disposal in their countries;

(*f*) Environmental crimes should cover intentional as well as reckless acts. When serious harm or actual danger of harm has been caused or created, however, negligent conduct should also be a crime if the persons responsible have significantly departed from the care and skill expected of them in the pursuit of their activities. In relatively minor cases, the imposition of fines, including administratively or judicially imposed non-criminal fines, and other non-custodial alternatives should be sufficient;

(*g*) Support should be given to the extension of the idea of imposing criminal or non-criminal fines or other measures on corporations in jurisdictions in which corporate criminal liability is not currently recognized in the legal systems;

(*h*) When using criminal law in environmental protection and creating new environmental crimes, consideration should be given to the need for law enforcement resources. Cooperation and coordination between criminal justice agencies and administrative agencies should be promoted, especially in jurisdictions where prosecutions are undertaken by criminal justice agencies. Furthermore, the judiciary should be sensitized to the seriousness of environmental offences and their consequences. Adequate staffing, special training and equipment should be provided to criminal justice agencies;

(*i*) In designing environmental law enforcement strategies, the legislator should consider in the framework of the constitution and the basic principles of the legal system, the rights of identifiable victims, victim assistance, facilitation of redress and monetary compensation, by removing legal barriers such as standing to sue, participation in proceedings and actions by citizens, including class action suits and citizen suits;

(*j*) In accordance with various provisions of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[41] such as those contained in chapters 8, 38 and 39 thereof, collaboration with non-governmental organizations in efforts aimed at the prevention of environmental crimes and the effective redress of damage to health and the environment should be encouraged. Examples of such efforts are the ombudsman-like functions and alternative methods for resolving disputes currently being developed by the Earth Council, a non-governmental organization referred to in chapter 38 of Agenda 21;

(*k*) On the basis of proposals put forward by the International Law Commission and the discussions at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Member States should consider acknowledging the most serious forms of environmental crimes in an international convention;

(*l*) States should be encouraged to contribute to the codification work of the International Law Commission, in particular in further refining the concept of international crimes and delicts in article 19 of the draft articles on State responsibility and the concept of environmental crimes in article 26 of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind;

(*m*) Environmental offences should be framed in such a manner as to cover transboundary and transnational situations. On the one hand, the principle of ubiquity should be taken into consideration in the application of the principle of territoriality. On the other hand, the possibilities of prosecution of crimes of an extraterritorial nature might be extended by applying the principle of nationality, the principle of "extradite or prosecute" or, for example in cases of generally acknowledged international crimes, even the principle of universality;

(*n*) The use of legal instruments of international cooperation, such as those on extradition, mutual legal assistance and/or transfer of proceedings, should be supported and expanded. Environmental crimes of particular gravity or importance should become extraditable offences;

(*o*) In order to facilitate the prosecution of international crimes, in particular environmental crimes, States should consider the viability of establishing an international criminal court. Regional initiatives for the establishment of an international court for the prosecution of environmental crimes should be welcomed;

(*p*) States should consider, at least at the regional level, a minimum harmonization of environmental offences as a basis for international cooperation. In this respect, efforts to promote such harmonization, such as those of the Council of Europe and the Central American States, should be supported;

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[39] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: ***Resolutions adopted by the Conference***, resolution 1, annex I.

[40] UNICRI 50.

[41] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: ***Resolutions adopted by the Conference***, resolution 1, annex II.

(*q*) International cooperation in the enforcement of environmental laws should be fostered by the provision of technical assistance bilaterally, multilaterally and through relevant international agencies, such as the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and similar regional institutes. Further research in this area, including the nature and extent of polluting activities, sanctioning strategies and the appropriate mix of measures in particular situations, should be encouraged.

1994/16. Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give a high level of priority to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling also its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in section VI of which it accorded high priority to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and requested an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations for the programme,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 47/91 of 16 December 1992 and 48/103 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to upgrade, as a matter of urgency, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat into a division, as recommended in and in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling further its resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, in section II of which it requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to enable it to elaborate, execute and evaluate operational activities and advisory services in its area of competence at the request of Member States,

Convinced that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch can only be effective if it is provided with resources commensurate with its requirements and adequate to allow it to implement its mandates and to respond in a timely and efficient manner to the increasing requests of Member States for its services,

Deeply concerned about the delay in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103 and Council resolutions 1992/22, 1993/31 and 1993/34, with respect to the strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch into a division,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31,[42]

1. *Reaffirms* the priority attached to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91, and the need for the Assembly to devote to the programme an appropriate share of the existing resources of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103 and to Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31 by strengthening the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, by providing it with the resources required for the full implementation of its mandates and by establishing one post at the D-2 level for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, if necessary by redeploying overall existing resources;

3. *Recommends* that the General Assembly keep under active review the staffing of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests from Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources;

5. *Calls on* Member States to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to enable the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to provide technical assistance at the request of Member States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give consistent consideration to the importance of crime prevention and criminal justice activities in the context of peace-keeping operations and humanitarian assistance in armed conflicts;

7. *Calls upon* the bodies, specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system, including the international financial institutions, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, within the context of their mandates, to give appropriate consideration to the inclusion in their programme activities of crime prevention and criminal justice issues, including the establishment and maintenance of efficient criminal justice systems, as an essential component of all developmental efforts, and to utilize the expertise of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the implementation of such activities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, within existing overall resources, support and training for the enhancement of the operational capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

9. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to give favourable consideration to assisting the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the formulation and execution of technical assistance projects in areas of mutual concern;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate action so that, as of the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the functions of the Secretary of the Commission may be exercised by the substantive secretariat at Vienna;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure implementation of the present resolution in the context of his

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[42] E/1994/13.

first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, if necessary and as appropriate, through the use of the contingency fund, and to report thereon to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session.

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1994/17. Proposal for the development of minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that in many parts of the world there is an urgent need to modernize criminal justice to bring about greater transparency, immediacy, speed and fairness in criminal proceedings,

Recognizing that some written investigative procedures in some instances and in some countries have shown considerable judicial delays accompanied by prison overcrowding and a large number of persons detained without sentence, with frequent violations of fundamental freedoms and rights,

Recalling that the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at San José, from 7 to 11 March 1994, adopted a resolution, in section IV of which it recommended that Member States of the region, if they had not yet done so, should study the introduction of the oral criminal procedure, since that would make it possible to replace the written investigative and inquisitorial system, with its attendant delays, violation of the rights and fundamental guarantees of accused and convicted persons, and negation of the rights of victims,[43]

Recognizing the importance of ensuring a fair trial, in accordance with resolution 1993/26 of 25 August 1993 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[24]

Bearing in mind that no detainee or prisoner should be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment,

Stressing that criminal proceedings should take place without undue delay, which will help in many countries to reduce the number of persons detained without sentence and to bring about prompt and more effective justice,

Aware of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[44]

Noting that persons in pre-trial detention should be kept separate from convicted prisoners, as provided for in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[44]

Recalling the body of principles on arbitrary arrest and detention,

Decides:

(*a*) To take note of the draft minimum rules of the United Nations for the administration of criminal justice,[45] prepared by an expert commission that held four working sessions at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, from 23 to 25 November 1990, from 3 to 5 May 1991, from 5 to 8 September 1991 and from 14 to 16 February 1992, at the invitation of the advisory board to the Presidency of the Balearic Autonomous Community and with the cooperation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to seek comments from all Member States and from other appropriate sources on the desirability of preparing and adopting United Nations minimum rules in the field covered by the draft minimum rules prepared by the expert commission, and to submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session;

(*c*) To request the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its fourth session, to follow up this matter.

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1994/18. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 48/103 of 20 December 1993 on crime prevention and criminal justice and 48/137 of 20 December 1993 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Recalling also section VII of its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in which it decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should include in its agenda a standing item on existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling further section III of its resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, in which it requested the Commission to establish, at its third session, an open-ended in-sessional working group,

Acknowledging with appreciation the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, which emphasized the importance of providing assistance for strengthening the rule of law and the administration of justice,[46]

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Experts for the Evaluation of Implementation of United Nations Norms and Guidelines in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held at Vienna from 14 to 16 October 1991,[47]

1. *Reaffirms* the important contribution that the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime

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[43] A/CONF.169/RPM.4.

[44] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XIV.1), vol. I, part one, sect. H.

[45] See E/CN.15/1994/11.

[46] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 67.

[47] See E/CN.15/1992/4/Add.4.

prevention and criminal justice make to criminal justice systems;

2. *Stresses* the need for further coordination and concerted action in translating into practice United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Invites* Member States to ensure the widest possible dissemination of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

4. *Also invites* Member States to strengthen the human and financial resources available to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat by, for example, contributing to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to enable the Branch better to assist States in conducting seminars, workshops, training programmes and other activities for promoting the use and application of standards and norms;

5. *Endorses* the questionnaires[48] on the following United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session:

(*a*) The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;[44]

(*b*) The Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[44] together with the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;[33]

(*c*) The Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; [44]

(*d*) The Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary; [44]

6. *Invites* Member States to reply to those questionnaires;

7. *Also invites* Member States, in replying to the questionnaires to provide their views and comments for an evaluation of the questionnaires;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* of the most valuable support of the Governments of China, France, the Russian Federation, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the publication of the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*,[49] currently available in English only, in the other official languages of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to give special attention to the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

10. *Also requests* the Commission to continue its consideration of the question at its fourth session by having the open-ended in-sessional working group discuss, *inter alia*, the role of the United Nations in promoting the use and application of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice with the interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and with intergovernmental organizations in that field;

12. *Reaffirms* the important role of non-governmental organizations in contributing to the effective use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

13. *Invites* the Coordinator of the International Year of the Family to report to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice undertaken in observance of the Year;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as an important contribution to effective criminal justice systems:

(*a*) Through advisory services and the technical cooperation programme, including training programmes and fellowships, with a view to strengthening further joint activities, including those with other United Nations entities, institutes and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) By providing assistance to Member States, especially those in transition, in reforming their law enforcement, judicial and penal systems;

(*c*) By continuing cooperative training courses in order to assist Member States, at their request, with the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, especially by organizing seminars for the training of trainers;

(*d*) By continuing the development of manuals and other forms of guidance for law enforcement officials and criminal justice personnel on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*e*) By continuing to coordinate the activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations entities related to the use and application of standards and norms so as to heighten their efficacy and avoid overlapping in the implementation of their programmes;

(*f*) By ensuring the participation of members of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in the discussion of the relevant issues by the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session, in 1996, a report on the replies to the questionnaires on the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms listed in paragraph 5 above;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To ensure the widest possible dissemination, within existing resources, of the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*;

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[48] E/CN.15/1994/CRP.5-8.

[49] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1 and corrigendum.

(*b*) To publish *Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: A Resource Manual*,[50] which is currently available in English only, in the other five official languages of the United Nations, subject to the availability of budgetary or extrabudgetary funds.

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1994/19. Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling also its resolutions 1992/24 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/32 of 27 July 1993 on preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Acknowledging the new role of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders as a consultative body of the programme, as stipulated in paragraph 29 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152,

Emphasizing that fulfilment of that role requires that the debate and conclusions of the congresses be specifically focused, which can be achieved only through proper and timely preparations on the part of Member States, the Secretariat and other participants, for example through implementation, from the outset, of the new rules of procedure for the congresses, thus allowing Member States sufficient time in advance of the Congress to review draft resolutions in all six official languages of the United Nations,

Recalling that, in its resolution 1993/32, it endorsed the programme of work for the Ninth Congress, including the holding of six demonstration and research workshops, and invited Member States, non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to support financially, organizationally and technically the preparations for the workshops,

Recognizing the important contribution made to the preparations for the Ninth Congress by the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress, as reflected in the reports of those meetings,[36]

Taking note of the initial offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to act as host for the Ninth Congress, which was later withdrawn in favour of an African country,

Welcoming the agreement reached between the Governments of Egypt and Tunisia with respect to the venue of the Congress,

I

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. *Accepts* with gratitude the generous invitation of the Government of Tunisia to act as host for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held from 24 April to 5 May 1995, with pre-Congress consultations on 22 and 23 April 1995;[51]

2. *Reaffirms* the organizational arrangements stipulated in its resolutions 1992/24 and 1993/32;

3. *Invites* Member States to actively participate in the Ninth Congress, with a view to fully reflecting regional concerns, to start preparations for the finalization of national reports, and to include in their delegations senior officials, legislators, practitioners, policy-makers and experts from the various sectors of the criminal justice system, including persons with expertise and experience in the subject areas of the workshops, including development aid;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the five regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth Congress,[36] and invites Member States and other entities involved, in their preparations for and their discussions at the Ninth Congress, to take into appropriate account the conclusions and recommendations contained in those reports;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify public information activities relating to the Ninth Congress and the workshops;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the broader participation of developing countries, *inter alia*, by providing the necessary resources for the travel and per diem of delegations from the least developed countries in accordance with resolution 1993/32, within the limits of available resources, and by exploring the possibility of obtaining contributions for this purpose from all sources available, including governmental, intergovernmental and the relevant non-governmental donors;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue cooperating with the relevant intergovernmental, non-governmental and professional organizations in the proper planning and conduct of ancillary meetings on relevant issues;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Ninth Congress and an Executive Secretary of the Ninth Congress, in accordance with past practice, to perform their functions under the rules of procedure of the congresses;

9. *Approves* the documentation for the Ninth Congress, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report on progress made in the preparations for the Congress,[52] taking into account relevant recommendations made by the Council in the present resolution;

10. *Requests* the organizers of the workshops to seek to ensure that there is sufficient time for thorough and fruitful discussion, by fostering the exchange of information and experiences on closely specified issues of direct concern to policy-makers and practitioners, for example in the form of panel discussions of case-studies, in order to identify the priorities for action, to examine possible model projects, to

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[50] ST/CSDHA/20.

[51] By decision 1994/305, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Congress would be held from 3 to 14 April 1995, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 1 and 2 April 1995.

[52] E/CN.15/1994/8, paras. 17 and 18.

assess the factors behind the success or failure of such projects, to examine ways in which successful projects could be replicated and modified for implementation within the framework of other criminal justice systems, and to examine methods of ensuring proper follow-up to the workshops, including the organization of regional and interregional training courses on the workshop topics;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to consultations, at no cost to the United Nations, not later than at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1994, on possible technical cooperation projects to be considered during the workshops, with a view to announcing their commitment to sponsoring such projects after the Ninth Congress, and invites relevant bodies to participate in those consultations;

12. *Invites* Member States and all entities involved to prepare video programmes, documents and other presentations relevant to the subject areas of the workshops, in consultation with the organizers of the workshops, in order to increase the practical orientation of the discussions and to promote the exchange of experiences and information, and to consider, *inter alia*, holding various national competitions, to the extent that resources and other circumstances permit, as follows:

(*a*) An urban planning and architectural design competition, aimed at preventing crime and increasing safety;

(*b*) A competition on crime prevention programmes planned and implemented by youth;

(*c*) A mass media competition on crime prevention material, including films, advertisements, pamphlets and television and radio programmes, with the presentation of the winners or outstanding projects at the Ninth Congress at the appropriate workshops or at the national kiosks;

13. *Calls upon* Member States, government development agencies and all other entities involved to assist other States, upon request, in preparing their contributions to the workshops by cooperating in the preparation of needs-assessment statements on proposed technical assistance projects, and encourages regional and subregional initiatives for preparing contributions to the workshops, in order to present common problems and their solutions in a given geographical area, for example in cities of the same region or continent;

14. *Invites* Member States and all entities involved to consult together in order to designate a main counterpart for each workshop in order to coordinate the different contributions and to facilitate practical organization;

15. *Invites* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all other entities involved to announce their contribution to the workshops not later than three months before the convening of the Ninth Congress, so that each workshop can be properly set up, both substantively and organizationally;

16. *Recommends* that, notwithstanding the focus of the workshops on model projects and the development of technical cooperation, a brief oral report on the discussion of each workshop be made before the committee of the whole to which that particular topic has been assigned;

17. *Recommends also* that an introductory session on technical cooperation projects be held at the Ninth Congress prior to the convening of the workshops;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, a statement of the financial implications of the preparations for and the holding of the workshops at the Ninth Congress.

II

TOPIC 1. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PRACTICAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW: PROMOTING THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME

1. *Invites* the Ninth Congress to consider further ways of developing, promoting and refining forms of technical cooperation, the development of strategic alliances in the provision of advisory services and training and research programmes, the promotion of contributions in kind and the development of working manuals, by serving as a forum in which the need for technical assistance, especially in developing countries and in countries in transition, and the capacity of the donor community may meet, and by considering ways in which the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network could be used in order to assist Member States in coordinating their bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects;

2. *Also invites* the Ninth Congress to play an active role in the identification and the development of effective common strategies for crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Further invites* the Ninth Congress to consider practical methods for promoting, where necessary, the exchange of experiences and information on international cooperation, including the establishment and development of depositories of information on national legislation, statistics and other data, examining the conditions that would facilitate the establishment of a mechanism to ensure coherence in international assistance efforts, both bilaterally and multilaterally;

4. *Recommends* that the workshop entitled "Extradition and international cooperation: exchange of national experiences and implementation of extradition principles in national legislation" consider specific problems in the practical implementation of extradition treaties and related forms of international cooperation, and methods of overcoming those problems, with due regard to the necessity of observing democratic structures and control, such as the expansion and updating of the network of bilateral and multilateral instruments, the opening of regional conventions to States outside the region, and the organization of training courses and international internships for the officials involved;

5. *Also recommends* that the workshop consider how, in practical terms, extradition and other international cooperation should function, general impediments to extradition, and how to balance extradition obligations against reasonable grounds for denial, including the removal of the political offence exception in the context of extradition and mutual assistance, and review existing bilateral and multilateral treaties involving extradition, including the

Model Treaty on Extradition,[53] if necessary, in the light of recent developments.

III

TOPIC 2. ACTION AGAINST NATIONAL AND TRANSNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE ROLE OF CRIMINAL LAW IN THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT: NATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. *Invites* the Ninth Congress to seek to identify and address new forms of national and transnational economic and organized crime, including forms arising as a result of the use of new technology, particularly as related to economic crime, including computer-related crime, and including also the organization of illicit migration and international traffic in minors and the possible emergence in time of organized illicit traffic in human body parts;

2. *Also invites* the Ninth Congress to develop further measures for the prevention and control of the above-mentioned forms of crime, including the following:

(*a*) Consideration of the conclusions of the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: A Global Approach, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 18 to 20 June 1994;

(*b*) Consideration of the conclusions of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be held at Naples, Italy, later in 1994;

(*c*) Consideration of the report and conclusions of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on More Effective Forms of International Cooperation against Transnational Crime, including Environmental Crime, held at Vienna from 7 to 10 December 1993,[54] and of the International Meeting of Experts on the Use of Criminal Sanctions in the Protection of the Environment, Internationally, Domestically and Regionally, held at Portland, Oregon, United States of America, from 19 to 23 March 1994;[18]

(*d*) The strengthening and possible creation of special departments within police agencies, where necessary, to deal with organized crime and the establishment of relationships between special departments through an international communications network, including the use of liaison officers and contact officers;

(*e*) The establishment of mechanisms for the creation and further development, as necessary, of a standard framework for the international exchange of key information on organized crime, as well as the promotion of quick and flexible reactions to organized crime through concerted bilateral and multilateral police countermeasures based on international arrangements;

3. *Further invites* the Ninth Congress to consider in this connection crimes of terrorism, which constitute one of the most dangerous forms of crime, as well as their interrelationship with organized crime, and ways of enhancing regional and international cooperation for preventing and combating these crimes effectively;

4. *Recommends*, bearing in mind treaties in force, that the workshop entitled "Environmental protection at the national and international levels: potential and limits of criminal justice" consider the range of internationally recognized environmental offences, jurisdictional questions where environmental offences have transboundary effects, the development of a manual for practitioners, improved methods for exchanging evidence, and standardization of the methods of sampling and examination;

5. *Invites* the Ninth Congress to consider the preparation and enforcement of law in respect of criminal conduct relating to chemical precursors and other chemical substances used for the illicit production of drugs;

6. *Recommends*, bearing in mind treaties in force, that the workshop on environmental protection at the national and international levels consider the growing phenomenon of illicit dumping of waste and the international illicit traffic in plant and animal species and in hazardous radioactive materials; the improvement of options for prosecuting transboundary criminal offences against the environment; and a mechanism and forum for developing further appropriate instruments and methods for the protection of the environment through criminal law, in coordination with other intergovernmental organizations.

IV

TOPIC 3. CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLICE SYSTEMS: MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, PROSECUTION, COURTS AND CORRECTIONS, AND THE ROLE OF LAWYERS

1. *Invites* the Ninth Congress to consider the potential of traditional and non-traditional mechanisms of justice and social control, such as processes of mediation, social reconciliation, restitution, compensation and non-custodial measures, in inspiring new strategies for preventing and controlling crime, reducing prison overcrowding and strengthening support for the criminal justice system;

2. *Also invites* the Ninth Congress to consider recent developments in the functioning of criminal justice and police systems, in particular the mobilization of law enforcement arrangements and new cooperative law enforcement arrangements, and to explore ways of improving the relationship between the police and the public, for example by ensuring an equal balance between the various sectors of the population in police forces and by developing community policing;

3. *Further invites* the Ninth Congress to consider such recent trends in criminal justice as the privatization of certain police and correctional functions, the excessive use of pre-trial custody, prison overcrowding, and the development of alternatives to incarceration;

4. *Invites* the Ninth Congress to consider promotion of the international transfer of prisoners to their countries of origin and ways to speed up the corresponding procedures, with the consent of the offenders, in order to enable them to serve their sentences in circumstances that would promote their reintegration into their own societies;

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[53] General Assembly resolution 45/116, annex.

[54] E/CN.15/1994/4/Add.2, annex.

5. *Recommends* that the workshop entitled "International cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of criminal justice information" and the ancillary symposium on computerization evaluate progress in computerization and the policy and management use of information achieved since the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, seeking to identify information systems that have proved their effectiveness; discuss the process of needs assessment; consider the conditions of successful computerization; and discuss a mechanism for identifying needs for the creation of statistical infrastructures where these are essential to improving national statistical reporting systems;

6. *Also recommends* that the workshop consider such issues as the compatibility of criminal statistics, support systems, computers as an investigative tool, and cost-effective ways of promoting the availability of data, assessment analysis capabilities and the exchange of information; and consider controls and legal measures to safeguard respect for privacy and to prevent data from being used for purposes incompatible with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[55] bearing in mind data protection principles relating to personal privacy.

V

TOPIC 4 CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES, IN PARTICULAR AS RELATED TO CRIME IN URBAN AREAS AND JUVENILE AND VIOLENT CRIMINALITY, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF VICTIMS: ASSESSMENT AND NEW PERSPECTIVES

1. *Invites* the Ninth Congress to examine ways of promoting cooperation in crime prevention between criminal justice agencies, on the one hand, and, *inter alia*, other agencies, businesses, associations and the public, on the other hand, in order to develop successful crime prevention activities at the local, national and international levels, for example through the work of crime prevention councils;

2. *Requests* the Ninth Congress to consider violence against women and violence against children as separate questions under topic 4 and in the context of the workshop on the prevention of violent crime, and to propose recommendations on those questions to the Commission in respect of legislation, procedures, policies, practices, and technical cooperation and assistance, as well as of social services, education and the dissemination of information;

3. *Invites* the Ninth Congress to take into account the proposed guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention annexed to its resolution 1994/20 of 25 July 1994;

4. *Recommends* that the workshop on the mass media and crime prevention focus on seeking to enlist the support of the media in crime prevention initiatives and on identifying model projects;

5. *Invites* the workshop on the mass media and crime prevention to seek methods of sensitizing representatives of the mass media to the criminogenic effects of graphic portrayals of violence and sensationalism in the media, particularly on the young, and to consider the possible effects of sensational news coverage on the fairness of criminal trials, with due regard to the need to maintain the freedom of the press;

6. *Recommends* that the workshop on urban policy and crime prevention seek to identify priorities for crime prevention in urban areas and seek methods of sensitizing the authorities responsible for the different aspects of urban policy, including education, employment, alcohol and drug abuse policy, social services and urban zoning, to the importance of taking crime prevention aspects into consideration;

7. *Recommends* that the workshop on the prevention of violent crime identify and assess factors that are conducive to violent crime, including the ready availability of firearms; consider xenophobic violence and violence against vulnerable groups and violence in connection with armed conflicts; and identify methods of developing appropriate measures, including mediation and conflict resolution.

VI

PLENARY DISCUSSION ON CORRUPTION

1. *Recommends* that the Ninth Congress, during the plenary discussion on corruption, consider effective ways of coordinating, at the international level, all efforts to tackle corruption and any other form of malfeasance by public officials, particularly the illegal appropriation of public resources, the embezzlement of funds and the bribery of public officials, especially by organized criminal groups, taking into account successful experiences with detection, prevention and control in this respect;

2. *Welcomes* in this connection the generous offer of the Government of Spain to sponsor an international meeting of experts on corruption;

3. *Recommends* that the Ninth Congress, during the plenary discussion on corruption, consider the desirability of a code of conduct for public officials[56] and that the Secretary-General seek comments from Member States and relevant entities, in order to assist the Commission in its consideration of the matter at its fourth session.

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1994/20. Proposed guidelines for the prevention of urban crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/20 of 9 May 1979, 1984/48 of 25 May 1984, 1990/24 of 24 May 1990 and 1993/27 of 27 July 1993 and General Assembly resolutions 45/121 of 14 December 1990 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling also its resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/34 of 27 July 1993,

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[55] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[56] A draft international code of conduct for public officials is contained in the discussion guide on demonstration and research workshops to be held at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/CONF.169/PM.1/Add.1, annex II).

Recalling further the Milan Plan of Action,[57] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules),[44] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines),[44] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules),[44] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[44] and the resolution on the prevention of urban crime adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[33]

Aware of the universal character of urban crime,

Recognizing the usefulness of establishing guidelines to facilitate action on preventing urban crime,

Anxious to respond to the call by many States for technical cooperation programmes adapted to local conditions and needs,

1. *Welcomes* the proposed guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, contained in the annex to the present resolution, which were considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session and which are aimed at making urban crime prevention more effective;

2. *Decides* to transmit the proposed guidelines to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for consideration under item 6 of its provisional agenda;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to finalize the proposed guidelines at its fourth session, in the light of the comments made by the Ninth Congress for subsequent publication in the most appropriate form, for example in the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*;

4. *Encourages* Member States to report to the Secretary-General on their experiences in elaborating and evaluating urban crime prevention projects, taking into account the proposed guidelines;

5. *Calls upon* the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and non-governmental organizations to report on their experiences in the field of urban crime prevention and to include their observations;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider practical ways of ensuring follow-up on the use and application of the proposed guidelines;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, other relevant United Nations organizations and bodies, and international financial institutions to give appropriate consideration to the inclusion in their assistance programmes of urban crime prevention projects.

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ANNEX

Proposed guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention

A. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

1. Cooperation projects for urban crime prevention should take account of the principles set out below.

1. *Local approach to problems*

2. Urban crime is characterized by a multiplicity of factors and forms. A multi-agency approach and a coordinated response at the local level, in accordance with an integrated crime prevention action plan, will often be helpful. This should involve:

(*a*) A local diagnostic survey of crime phenomena, their characteristics, factors leading to them, the form they take and their scope;

(*b*) The identification of all the relevant actors that could take part in compiling the above-mentioned diagnostic survey in crime prevention as well as in the fight against crime, for example public institutions (national or local), local elected officials, the private sector (associations, enterprises), the voluntary sector, community representatives etc.;

(*c*) The establishment, wherever appropriate, of consultation mechanisms promoting closer liaison, the exchange of information, joint work and the design of a coherent strategy;

(*d*) The elaboration of possible solutions to these problems in the local context.

2. *Integrated crime prevention action plan*

3. The authors of an integrated crime prevention action plan, in order for it to be comprehensive and efficient, should:

(*a*) Define:

- (i) The nature and types of crime problems to be tackled, such as theft, robbery, burglary, racial attacks, drug-related crimes, juvenile delinquency and illegal possession of firearms, taking into account all the factors that may directly or indirectly cause such problems or contribute to them;
- (ii) The objectives being pursued and the time by which they should be attained;
- (iii) The action envisaged and the respective responsibilities of those involved *vis-à-vis* the implementation of the plan (for example, whether local or national resources are to be mobilized);

(*b*) Consider involving a range of actors representing in particular:

- (i) Social workers, education, housing and health workers, in addition to the police, the courts, public prosecutors and probation services etc.;
- (ii) The community: elected officials, associations, volunteers, parents, victims' organizations etc.;
- (iii) The economic sector: enterprises, banks, business, public transport etc.;
- (iv) The media;

(*c*) Consider the relevance to the crime prevention action plan of such factors as:

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[57] *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

(i) Relationships in the family, between generations or between social groups etc.;

(ii) Education, religious, moral and civic values, culture etc.;

(iii) Employment, training, measures for combating unemployment and poverty;

(iv) Housing and urbanism;

(v) Health, drug and alcohol abuse;

(vi) Government and community welfare aid for the least fortunate members of society;

(vii) Combating the culture of violence and intolerance;

(*d*) Consider providing for action at various levels:

- (i) Primary prevention:
  - a. By promoting situational criminal prevention measures, such as target hardening and opportunity reduction;
  - b. By promoting welfare and health development and progress and by combating all forms of social deprivation;
  - c. By promoting communal values and respect for fundamental human rights;
  - d. By promoting civic responsibility and social mediation procedures;
  - e. By facilitating the adaptation of the working methods of the police and the courts;
- (ii) Prevention of recidivism:
  - a. By facilitating the adaptation of methods of police intervention (rapid response, intervention within the local community etc.);
  - b. By facilitating the adaptation of methods of judicial intervention and implementation of alternative remedies:
    - i. Diversification of methods of treatment and of measures taken according to the nature and seriousness of the cases (diversionary schemes, mediation, a special system for minors etc.);
    - ii. Systematic research on the reintegration of offenders involved in urban crime through the implementation of non-custodial measures;
    - iii. Socio-educational support within the framework of the sentence, in prison and as preparation for release from prison;
  - c. By giving an active role to the community in the rehabilitation of offenders;
- (iii) After the sentence has been served: aid and socio-educational support, family support etc.;
- (iv) Protection of victims by practical improvements in their treatment by means of the following:
  - a. Raising awareness of rights and how to exercise them effectively;
  - b. Reinforcing rights (in particular the right to compensation);
  - c. Introducing systems of victim assistance.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

1. *Central authorities*

4. The central authorities, to the extent consistent with their competence, should:

(*a*) Provide active support, assistance and encouragement to local actors;

(*b*) Coordinate national policy and strategies with local strategies and needs;

(*c*) Organize consultation and cooperation mechanisms between the various administrations concerned at the central level.

2. *Authorities at all levels*

5. Competent authorities at all levels should:

(*a*) Be constantly mindful of respect for the fundamental principles of human rights in promoting these activities;

(*b*) Encourage and/or implement appropriate training and information to support all professionals involved in crime prevention;

(*c*) Compare experiences and organize exchanges of know-how;

(*d*) Provide a means of evaluating regularly the effectiveness of the strategy implemented and provide for the possibility of revising it.

1994/21. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which it is stated that the contributions of the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to policy development and implementation and their resource requirements, especially those of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, should be fully integrated into the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 48/101 of 20 December 1993, and recalling Economic Social Council resolution 1993/33 of 27 July 1993,

Noting that the Institute is playing a vital role in promoting United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice activities and in fostering regional cooperation and coordination in this field,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[58] adopted by the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Kampala from 14 to 18 February 1994,

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[58] See A/CONF.169/RPM.2.

Aware of the financial difficulties that the Institute continues to face as a result of the fact that many States of the African region are among the least developed countries, that they continue to experience drought, famine and civil strife, and that they lack the resources necessary to support the Institute,

Taking into account the fact that many African States are engaged in democratization, strengthening the rule of law, undertaking crime prevention and criminal justice reforms, and laying the foundation for respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for the activities it has undertaken, despite its difficulties in fulfilling its mandate, as reflected in the progress report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes;[59]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Uganda for generously providing host facilities to the Institute and for its continuous support;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to all other Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have extended support to the Institute;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute is provided with adequate funds, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget and from extrabudgetary resources, and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding for the Institute, in accordance with paragraph 32 of General Assembly resolution 48/228 of 23 December 1993;

5. *Encourages* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

6. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue providing appropriate funds for the institutional strengthening and the implementation of the programme of work of the Institute, taking into account the difficult economic and financial situation faced by many countries in the African region;

7. *Urges* the Governing Board of the Institute to fill the vacant post of Director as soon as possible;

8. *Strongly recommends* that the Statute of the Institute be revised in order to update the terms of reference of the Institute, with a view to enabling it to respond sufficiently and effectively to the needs of the African region;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up with all concerned the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to keep the functioning and programme of work of the Institute under active review, aiming at integrating it fully into the overall crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as called for in paragraph 35 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152.

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1994/22. Technical cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that criminality is a major concern of all countries and that it calls for a concerted response from the international community aimed at preventing crime and improving the functioning of criminal justice and law enforcement with due respect for human rights and United Nations standards and norms,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Bearing in mind also General Assembly resolution 48/103 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide from existing resources adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests from Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources,

Recalling that in section VI of its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, the Council determined that the majority of programme resources should be concentrated on the provision of training, advisory services and technical cooperation in a limited number of areas of recognized need,

Also recalling that in section II of its resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, the Council requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme by providing the Secretariat with adequate human and financial resources, if necessary by reallocating existing resources, as well as by means of voluntary contributions, to enable it to elaborate, execute and evaluate operational activities and advisory services at the request of Member States,

Convinced that appropriate crime prevention policies are essential to ensuring sustainable development, as crime also affects economic, social and environmental efforts,

Also convinced that developing the skills of crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners is necessary to promote the rule of law and respect for human rights,

Conscious of the relationship between urban and juvenile crime and more sophisticated forms of transnational crime, and the consequent need to fight simultaneously against both phenomena by, among other things, providing technical assistance to countries in need,

Convinced that legal reforms in developing countries and in countries in transition constitute a significant aspect of the process of nation-building in terms of strengthening the rule of law, securing judicial independence and incorporating public involvement in the legal process,

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[59] E/CN.15/1994/10 and Corr.1, paras. 71-84.

Stressing the fact that providing technical assistance through advisory services, training programmes and the dissemination and exchange of information is one of the most effective means of intensifying international cooperation,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including appropriate mechanisms for the mobilization of resources;[60]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States contributing to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, through extrabudgetary funding, the provision of associate experts, manuals and training material, and the services of experts for training purposes and advisory missions, and requests those Member States to continue their support;

3. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the Secretariat and other United Nations entities, as well as non-governmental organizations, in the planning and implementation of training activities, also as a way of promoting United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and of increasing the impact of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and calls for the continuation of their support;

4. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to develop and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme for the planning and implementation of operational activities, including training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly in line with the priority themes as determined by the Economic and Social Council in section VI of its resolution 1992/22, so as to meet the needs of Member States;

5. *Endorses* the declaration of support for the multilateralization of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, adopted by the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at San José, from 7 to 11 March 1994;[43]

6. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget, human and financial resources for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in order to develop the institutional capacity of the programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/103 on crime prevention and criminal justice, and Council resolution 1993/34 on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and Council resolution 1992/22, concerning crime prevention and criminal justice;

7. *Welcomes with appreciation* the provision of funds from the regular budget for a second Interregional Adviser post to be assigned to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and strongly recommends that that post be retained in the future;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide appropriate resources for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in order to ensure adequate support for interregional advisory services;

9. *Calls upon* those States which have benefited from interregional advisory services to ensure appropriate follow-up to the recommendations of the interregional advisers;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take action on requests from Member States, bearing in mind the recommendations of the interregional advisers, by formulating specific projects, and to seek funding from donor Governments and institutions for project execution;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to provide a basic level of extrabudgetary funds for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme by contributing to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

12. *Invites* Member States to contribute both financially and in kind to the cooperation projects elaborated within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and submitted to Member States for appropriate action;

13. *Urges* Member States to make every effort to coordinate their multilateral and bilateral technical cooperation projects with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to ensure that all assistance provided is used in a cost-effective manner and oriented towards the overall aims of the projects;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with adequate human and financial resources within the overall appropriations of the programme budget to support technical assistance activities in specific fields considered to be of high priority, such as control of the proceeds of crime, pursuant to Council resolution 1993/30 of 27 July 1993, urban crime prevention, pursuant to Council resolution 1993/27 of 27 July 1993, and environmental crime, pursuant to Council resolution 1993/28 of 27 July 1993;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to establish a database on technical assistance, integrating needs of Member States, particularly developing countries, as well as on existing collaborative arrangements and funding, taking into account regional concerns, and urges Member States to give full support to this endeavour by providing information, expertise and experience in the technical assistance field;

16. *Welcomes* the orientation of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders towards a practical forum for the exchange of experiences and information, particularly through the organization of six workshops that should facilitate contact between representatives of States in need of technical assistance and potential donors;

17. *Welcomes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to United Nations peace-keeping and special missions, as well as its contribution to the follow-up to those missions, particularly with respect to strengthening the rule of law and institution-building in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

18. *Invites* Member States to include projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice as part of their priority areas for development, and urges the United Nations

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[60] E/CN.15/1994/6.

Development Programme and other funding agencies to provide financial support for the execution of relevant projects as a contribution to sustainable development;

19. *Affirms* the need to ensure coordination between action under the aegis of the United Nations and other action, either bilateral or multilateral, in order to guarantee the efficiency of cooperation as a whole.

43rd plenary meeting
25 July 1994

1994/23. Criteria and procedures for the affiliation with the United Nations of institutes or centres and the establishment of United Nations subregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ninth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held at Riyadh on 24 and 25 January 1994;[61]

2. *Welcomes* the endorsement by that Meeting of the criteria and procedures for the affiliation with the United Nations of institutes or centres and the establishment of United Nations subregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, developed by the Secretariat in pursuance of section IV of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992;

3. *Decides* to adopt the criteria and procedures for the affiliation with the United Nations of institutes or centres and the establishment of United Nations subregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice annexed to the present resolution.

43rd plenary meeting
25 July 1994

ANNEX

Criteria and procedures for the affiliation with the United Nations of institutes or centres and the establishment of United Nations subregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

I. SUBSTANTIVE CAPABILITIES, SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTION

1. There must to be a clear commitment to fostering and promoting United Nations criminal policy, in the light of and in response to mandates in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The envisaged contributions of the new institutes or centres must complement the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and be capable of being integrated into its activities.

2. The mandates and fields of operation of the new institutes or centres must be clearly defined, ensuring alignment with the goals, objectives and policy perspectives of the programme and, at the same time, suiting and responding to regional and/or subregional needs and operating in the context of unique regional or subregional conditions and characteristics.

3. High-calibre technical and professional staff and services must be maintained.

II. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND VIABILITY

4. Strong political support must be evident from those States that would benefit from the services of the new institutes or centres. Thus, the institutes or centres must demonstrate that they are fulfilling certain needs.

III. FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY

5. A sound financial resource base (including human resources and facilities) must be present to ensure financial feasibility and viability. A given amount of funds must be made available for a specified, sufficient period.

6. The facilities, staff and administration must be financially supported at an appropriate level.

IV. PROGRAMME ACCOUNTABILITY AND COORDINATION

7. A mechanism to ensure programme accountability must be established to allow the Secretariat to influence and review activities. The Secretariat is charged with the task of assisting the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its coordination functions and has its own coordination responsibilities. Programme accountability involves, among other things, prior consultations with the United Nations on programmes of work and evaluation of implementation, full membership of the Secretariat on the board of directors of the institute or centre concerned, regular reporting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and other forms of dissemination of information on the institute or centre (its functions, tasks, activities, expenditure etc.).

V. PERIODIC REVIEW AND EVALUATION

8. A system of objective evaluation and procedures for periodic review, essential to ensuring the effective functioning and quality performance of the institute or centre concerned, must be established.

9. To the same end, a trial period of a minimum of three to a maximum of five years must be established, during which time the performance, viability and future capacity of an institute or centre proposed for affiliation should be subject to review by the United Nations.

1994/24. Joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1993/51 of 29 July 1993 on the coordination of United Nations activities related to the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS,

Taking note of the decision of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank to undertake a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, on the basis of co-ownership, collaborative planning and execution, and an equitable sharing of responsibility,

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[61] See E/CN.15/1994/CRP.1.

Noting that the World Health Organization is to be responsible for the administration in support of the programme, including during the transition period,

Emphasizing that the global HIV/AIDS epidemic affects every country of the world and that its magnitude and impact are greatest in developing countries,

Emphasizing also the urgent need to mobilize fully all United Nations system organizations and other development partners in the global response to HIV/AIDS, in a coordinated manner and according to the comparative advantages of each organization,

1. *Endorses* the establishment of a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS, as outlined in the annex to the present resolution, subject to further review by April 1995 of progress made towards its implementation;

2. *Calls* for the full implementation of the programme by January 1996, and requests that a report confirming its implementation be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1996;

3. *Notes* that further details of the programme are being developed by the Inter-Agency Working Group that has been established by the six co-sponsors;

4. *Invites* the six co-sponsors to take immediate steps to transform the Inter-Agency Working Group into a formally constituted Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations, comprising the heads of those organizations or their specifically designated representatives, which would function under a rotational chairmanship, establish a transition team and assume interim responsibility, *inter alia*, for overseeing the transition process leading to the full implementation of the programme;

5. *Also invites* the six co-sponsors, through the Committee, to initiate action to fill the position of director of the joint and co-sponsored programme as soon as possible, through an open, wide-ranging search process, including consultation with Governments and other concerned parties, and to submit their nominee to the Secretary-General, who will make the appointment;

6. *Urges* the six co-sponsors, through the Committee, to initiate, as soon as possible, programme activities at the country level, as well as any other programme elements on which there is already full consensus;

7. *Stresses* that priority should be given to the programme's activities at the country level, where the response to the urgent needs and problems posed by HIV/AIDS should be focused, and underlines the importance of the programme's country-level operations' functioning within the framework of national plans and priorities and a strengthened resident coordinator system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992;

8. *Also stresses* that during the transition process, the ongoing HIV/AIDS-related activities of each of the six co-sponsors should be maintained and/or enhanced, bearing in mind the need for these activities to fit within national AIDS programmes and the general framework of the joint and co-sponsored programme;

9. *Requests* the six co-sponsors, through the Committee, to produce by January 1995, for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council and other concerned parties, a comprehensive proposal specifying the programme's mission statement and the terms and conditions of co-ownership, and detailing the programme's organizational, programmatic, staffing, administrative and financial elements, including proposed budgetary allocations, and to attach to this proposal an annex containing the proposed legal document that the six co-sponsors will sign to establish the programme formally;

10. *Encourages* the active involvement of the Task Force on HIV/AIDS Coordination during the programme's detailed development phase, through the direct provision of assistance to the Committee, in accordance with the Committee's requirements;

11. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to organize, in cooperation with the Committee, informal open-ended consultations to be held as soon as possible for the purpose of deciding on the specific composition of the programme coordinating board that will govern the programme, interacting periodically with the Committee during the transition period to facilitate progress towards programme implementation, and reviewing the detailed programme proposal after it is received from the Committee, with a view to making appropriate recommendations on the proposal not later than April 1995.

44th plenary meeting
26 July 1994

ANNEX

Programme outline

1. The co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS represents an internationally coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The programme comprises the following United Nations system organizations: the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank. The programme has been formally endorsed by the Executive Boards of the World Health Organization (resolution EB93.R5) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 144EX-5.1.5); the other four co-sponsors have also committed themselves to full participation.

2. The fundamental characteristics that define the programme are set out below.

I. OBJECTIVES

3. The objectives of the programme are to:

(*a*) Provide global leadership in response to the epidemic;

(*b*) Achieve and promote global consensus on policy and programmatic approaches;

(*c*) Strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to monitor trends and ensure that appropriate and effective policies and strategies are implemented at the country level;

(*d*) Strengthen the capacity of national Governments to develop comprehensive national strategies and implement effective HIV/AIDS-related activities at the country level;

(*e*) Promote broad-based political and social mobilization to prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS within countries, ensuring that national responses involve a wide range of sectors and institutions;

(*f*) Advocate greater political commitment in responding to the epidemic at the global and country levels, including the mobilization and allocation of adequate resources for HIV/AIDS-related activities.

4. In fulfilling these objectives, the programme will collaborate with national Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, groups of people living with HIV/AIDS, and United Nations system organizations.

II. CO-SPONSORSHIP

5. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is a global concern. Inter-agency cooperation is vital for ensuring the mobilization of resources and the effective implementation of a coordinated programme of activities throughout the United Nations system.

6. The programme will draw upon the experience and strengths of the six co-sponsors to develop its strategies and policies, which will be incorporated in turn into their programmes and activities. The co-sponsors will share responsibility for the development of the programme, contribute equally to its strategic direction and receive from it policy and technical guidance relating to the implementation of their HIV/AIDS-related activities. In this way, the programme will also serve to harmonize the HIV/AIDS-related activities of the co-sponsors.

7. The programme will be managed by a director, who will focus on the programme's overall strategy, technical guidance, research and development, and the global budget. The co-sponsors will contribute to the resource needs of the programme at levels to be determined. The World Health Organization will be responsible for the administration in support of the programme.

8. Other United Nations system organizations concerned with the HIV/AIDS epidemic may be encouraged to join the programme as co-sponsors in the future.

III. FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

9. The programme will build on the capacities and comparative advantages of the co-sponsors. At the global level, the programme will provide support in policy formulation, strategic planning, technical guidance, research and development, advocacy and external relations. This will include normative activities relating to HIV/AIDS in areas such as social and economic planning, population, culture, education, community development and social mobilization, sexual and reproductive health, and women and adolescents.

10. At the country level, the programme will provide support to the resident coordinator system. Co-sponsors will incorporate the normative work undertaken at the global level on policy, strategy and technical matters into their HIV/AIDS-related activities, consistent with national plans and priorities. An important function of the programme will be to strengthen national capacities to plan, coordinate, implement and monitor the overall response to HIV/AIDS. The participation in the programme of six organizations of the United Nations system will ensure the provision of technical and financial assistance to national activities in a coordinated multisectoral manner. This will strengthen intersectoral coordination of HIV/AIDS-related activities and will facilitate further incorporation of these activities in national programme and planning processes.

11. While the programme will not have a uniform regional structure, it will support intercountry or regional activities that may be required in response to the epidemic, utilizing regional mechanisms of the co-sponsors where appropriate.

IV. FLOW OF PROGRAMME FUNDS

12. Funds for programme activities at the global level will be obtained through appropriate common global means. Contributions to the programme will be channelled in accordance with the global budget and work plan.

13. Funding for country-level activities will be obtained primarily through the existing fund-raising mechanisms of the co-sponsors. These funds will be channelled through the disbursement mechanisms and procedures of each organization.

V. FIELD-LEVEL COORDINATION

14. It is recognized that national Governments have the ultimate responsibility for the coordination of HIV/AIDS issues at the country level. To this end, the arrangements of the programme for coordinating HIV/AIDS-related activities will complement and support national development planning.

15. The coordination of field-level activities will be undertaken through the United Nations resident coordinator system within the framework of General Assembly resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and 47/199 of 22 December 1992. This will involve a theme group on HIV/AIDS established by the resident coordinator and comprising representatives of the six co-sponsors and other United Nations system organizations. The chairperson of the theme group will be selected by consensus from among the United Nations system representatives. It is intended that the theme group will help the United Nations system integrate more effectively its efforts with national coordination mechanisms. To support the coordination process, in a number of countries the programme will recruit a country staff member, who will assist the chairperson of the theme group in carrying out his or her functions.

VI. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

16. A programme director will be appointed by the Secretary-General upon the recommendation of the co-sponsors. This will follow a search process undertaken by the co-sponsors which will include consultation with Governments and other interested parties. The director will report directly to the programme coordinating board, which will serve as the governance structure for the programme. Annual reports prepared by the director will be submitted to the board and will also be made available to the governing body of each of the co-sponsors.

17. The composition of the programme coordinating board will be determined on the basis of open-ended consultations, as outlined in paragraph 11 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/24. In exercising its governance role, the board will have ultimate responsibility for all policy and budgetary matters. It will also review and decide upon the planning and execution of the programme. Its detailed responsibilities and meeting schedule will be specified in a document containing its terms of reference, which is currently being prepared.

18. The programme will also have a committee of co-sponsoring organizations, which will serve as a standing committee of the board. It will comprise one representative from each of the co-sponsors. The committee will meet regularly and will facilitate the input of the co-sponsors into the strategy, policies and operations of the programme.

19. Through consultation with interested non-governmental organizations, a mechanism will be established to ensure their meaningful participation in the programme, so that they can provide information, perspectives and advice to the board, based on their experience and involvement with HIV/AIDS issues.

1994/25. Admission of Armenia as a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that Armenia be included within the geographical scope of the Commission and be admitted as a member of the Commission;

2. *Decides* to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 1994

1994/26. Frequency of the sessions of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Technical Committee

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 158 (XIV) of 5 April 1987 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,[62] in which the Commission decided to hold its sessions on a biennial basis,

Recalling also resolution 178 (XVI) of 2 September 1992 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,[63] in which the Commission decided that the Technical Committee would meet during the years when no Commission session was held,

Convinced of the benefit of maintaining continuity in the sessions of the Commission and the meetings of the Technical Committee and of their being held consecutively in the same year, and convinced of the need to hold sessions of the Commission in odd years to coincide with the consideration of the programme budget by the General Assembly and with the monitoring of progress achieved in the work programmes of the Secretariat,

Taking into consideration the terms of reference of the Technical Committee, as set out in Council resolution 1982/64 of 30 July 1982 on the establishment of a Standing Committee for the Programme of the Commission and in resolution 1984/80 of 27 July 1984 on the general policy-making structure of the Commission,

1. *Decides* that the meetings of the Technical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia will henceforth be linked with the sessions of the Commission, in accordance with earlier practice, and that the Technical Committee will hold its meeting shortly before each session of the Commission;

2. *Also decides* that the Commission will hold its sessions in odd years, starting in 1995, to coincide with the consideration of the programme budget by the General Assembly and with the monitoring of progress achieved in the work programmes of the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to submit a detailed report on the activities, plans and programmes of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council in those years when the Commission does not hold a session.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 1994

1994/27. Establishment of a committee on social development within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to resolutions 182 (XVI) on the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Decade for Western Asia (1994-2003), 186 (XVI) on preparations for the International Year of the Family, 1994, 187 (XVI) on the World Summit for Social Development, 188 (XVI) on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, and 189 (XVI) on the Arab Population Conference, 1993, which were adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on 2 September 1992,[63]

Cognizant of the importance of coordinating social development activities at the regional level and related issues in the areas of human development, population, human settlements and local communities, the family and the advancement of women in Western Asia, in accordance with the conditions, cultural realities and social structure of the States of the region and their economic and social development needs,

Conscious of the importance of increasing the participation of the competent authorities of the States members of the Commission in the planning and development of the programmes of the secretariat of the Commission in the social field and the definition of priorities for social plans and programmes,

Inspired by the steps taken by other regional commissions for the establishment of specialized committees on social development to assume responsibility for coordinating action in their regions,

Cognizant of the need to strengthen coordination and integration between the Commission and Arab regional organizations with regard to the social development policies, programmes and activities of organizations within the region with a view to satisfying the needs of the member States and promoting the comprehensive development of the States of the region,

1. *Decides* to establish a Committee on Social Development within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, composed of representatives of the States members of the Commission, which will carry out the following tasks:

(*a*) Participation in the establishment and formulation of priorities for the programme of work and medium-term plan in social development fields;

(*b*) Monitoring of the progress achieved in the social programmes and activities of the States members of the Commission and preparation of the necessary recommendations for strengthening the social development process in those States;

(*c*) Active participation in preparations for international and regional conferences, coordination of the participation of member States therein and coordination of regional efforts to implement the resolutions and recommendations of such conferences;

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[62] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 15* and corrigendum (E/1987/35 and Corr.1).

[63] Ibid., *1992, Supplement No. 14* (E/1992/34).

(*d*) Definition of focal points to coordinate various social activities together with the secretariat of the Commission and to monitor their execution;

2. *Also decides* that, starting in 1995, the Committee on Social Development will hold its meetings every two years;

3. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Commission at its eighteenth session.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 1994

1994/28. Review of the arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1993/214 of 12 February 1993 and its resolution 1993/80 of 30 July 1993,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in the consideration of this issue;

2. *Welcomes and encourages* further active participation of non-governmental organizations, including those from developing countries, in the work of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his report on the general review of arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations[64] and requests the Working Group to continue to take into account the questions and issues raised in it;

4. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Working Group on its first session;[65]

5. *Encourages* the Working Group to build upon the work of its first session, as described in its report;

6. *Considers* that the summary prepared by the Chairman of the Working Group[66] will greatly facilitate further consideration of this question by the Working Group;

7. *Decides* that the Working Group will hold an informal inter-sessional meeting in 1994 and its second session early in 1995;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate as broadly as possible among the non-governmental community the report of the Working Group and the documentation for the Working Group, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to ensure that non-governmental organizations, including those from developing countries, are made fully aware in good time of the dates of the sessions of the Working Group so as to permit the widest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in its work;

9. *Requests* the Working Group to submit the report on its second session to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995, and invites the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, at its regular session in 1995, to transmit its comments on that report to the Council at that session.

45th plenary meeting
26 July 1994

1994/29. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 48/213 of 21 December 1993,

Welcoming the signing at Cairo on 4 May 1994 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, of the first implementation agreement of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements,[67] namely, the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area,[68]

Gravely concerned about the difficult economic and employment conditions facing the Palestinian people throughout the occupied territory,

Conscious of the urgent need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory and the living conditions of the Palestinian people,

Aware that development is difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting, in the light of the recent developments, the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities,

Noting the convening of the United Nations Seminar on Palestinian Trade and Investment Needs, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization from 20 to 22 June 1994,

Welcoming the signing of the agreements between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organization,

Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, including assistance in the fields of elections, police training and public administration,

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[64] E/AC.70/1994/5 and Add.1.

[65] A/49/215-E/1994/99.

[66] Ibid., annex.

[67] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[68] A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fort-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/727.

Noting the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee and the work being done by the World Bank as secretariat thereof, as well as the establishment of the consultative group,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[69]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the appointment of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories and the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the Occupied Territories;

5. *Urges* Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza and to do so in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;

6. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with the Palestinian priorities set forth by the Palestinian Authority with emphasis on national execution and capacity-building;

7. *Urges* Member States to open their markets to exports from the West Bank and Gaza on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules;

8. *Calls upon* the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs;

9. *Suggests* the convening in 1995 of a United Nations sponsored seminar on Palestinian administrative, managerial and financial needs and challenges in the light of the new developments;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(*a*) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;

(*b*) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them.

46th plenary meeting
27 July 1994

1994/30. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1993/17 of 27 July 1993, in which it took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its thirteenth session,[70]

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 48/105 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly took note of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,[71]

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its fourteenth session,[72]

Recognizing the important role that the institute plays in the substantive preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace,

Also recognizing the equally important contributions that the Institute is making in its area of expertise to activities related to the International Year of the Family, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development,

Reaffirming the continuing need for independent research and related training activities for the advancement of women and the role of the Institute therein,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its fourteenth session and the decisions contained therein;

2. *Takes note* of the programme budget of the Institute for the biennium 1994-1995, approved by the Board of Trustees at its fourteenth session;[73]

3. *Commends* the Institute for its efforts further to develop active and close cooperation with the specialized and related agencies of the United Nations system and with other organs, programmes and institutions, so as to promote gender-related analysis and programmes that contribute to the advancement of women;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining the level of resources devoted to independent research and related training activities which are crucial for the situation of women;

5. *Calls upon* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute, through voluntary

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[69] A/49/263-E/1994/112 and Corr.1.

[70] E/1993/44.

[71] A/48/301, annex.

[72] E/1994/68 and Corr.1.

[73] Ibid., sect. IV.

contributions and pledges, to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandate.

46th plenary meeting
27 July 1994

1994/31. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989 and the provision in the annex thereto for a mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,[74] to be carried out at the Council's substantive session of 1994, and resolution 48/188 of 21 December 1993,

Welcoming the results of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994,

Taking note of the Yokohama Message,[75] in which nations were called upon to view the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation[76] as a call to action to implement, individually and in concert with other nations, policies and goals reaffirmed in Yokohama, and to use the Decade as a catalyst for change,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction[77] concerning the implementation of the International Framework of Action,

1. *Endorses* the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, in particular its Plan of Action, adopted on 27 May 1994 by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction;

2. *Endorses* also the findings of the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference concerning the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

3. *Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987, 43/202 of 20 December 1988, 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 45/185 of 21 December 1990, 46/149 of 18 December 1991, 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and 48/188 of 21 December 1993,

"*Expressing* its support to all countries that have suffered a large loss of human life and heavy physical and economic damage as a result of natural disasters,

"*Emphasizing* the important role of professional and other non-governmental organizations, particularly scientific and technological societies, humanitarian groups and investment institutions, in the implementation of programmes and activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

"*Recognizing* the close interrelationship between disaster reduction and sustainable development, which was already recognized at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and taken into account in Agenda 21,[41]

"*Having considered* the Yokohama Message[75] and the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation,[76] in particular its Plan of Action, as adopted by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994, and the recommendations and reports of the Main Committee[78] and the Technical Committees[79] of the Conference,

"*Having also considered* the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction[74] and recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 for the purpose of providing guidance for the continuing implementation of the Decade,

"*Convinced* that each country bears the primary responsibility for protecting its people, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of natural disasters and for taking steps to reduce the vulnerability of populations in areas at risk from natural hazards,

"*Noting* that natural disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures can reduce the need for disaster response and contribute to improved levels of safety and that they are essential elements of integrated disaster management programmes,

"*Noting also* that the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World calls for promoting and strengthening subregional, regional and international cooperation in activities to reduce natural and other related disasters through prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade and the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, carried out by the Economic and Social Council, and the report and recommendations of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction,[80]

"1. *Endorses* the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention,

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[74] General Assembly resolution 44/236, annex.

[75] A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, annex II.

[76] Ibid., chap. I, annex I.

[77] A/CONF.172/4 and Add.1-4.

[78] A/CONF.172/9, chap. IV.

[79] Ibid., chap. V.

[80] A/CONF.172/9 and Add.1.

Preparedness and Mitigation, in particular its Plan of Action, adopted on 27 May 1994 by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction;

"2. *Endorses also* the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994;

"3. *Reiterates its call* upon Member States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all other participants in the Decade to participate actively in the financial and technical support of the Decade activities, including those of the secretariat of the Decade, in order to ensure the implementation of the International Framework of Action, in particular, with a view to translating the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and the Plan of Action contained therein, and the recommendations made by the Main Committee and the Technical Committees of the Conference into concrete disaster reduction programmes and activities;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, therefore, to ensure that the outcome of the Conference is disseminated as widely as possible and that the Yokohama Message and the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World are transmitted to all Member States, relevant international and regional organizations, multilateral financial institutions and the regional development banks in order to secure their active and substantive contributions;

"5. *Encourages* all developing and least developed countries to continue to mobilize domestic resources for disaster reduction activities and to facilitate the effective implementation of those activities;

"6. *Recommends* that donor countries give greater priority to disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness in their assistance programmes and budgets, on either a bilateral or multilateral basis, including through increasing contributions to the Trust Fund for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

"7. *Calls upon* all countries exposed to disasters to take further action to reduce their vulnerability by incorporating disaster reduction in their planning for sustainable development, based on the assessment of risk, and encourages them to pursue the possibility of regional cooperation in the light of the recommendations of the Conference;

"8. *Expresses its gratitude* to the members of the Special High-Level Council for the Decade for their contribution during the first half of the Decade, and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the Council on the basis of the experience gained so far, by revising its objectives, functions and composition, as follows:

"(*a*) It should effectively promote public awareness;

"(*b*) It should increase private-sector involvement;

"(*c*) It should continue to provide overall advice with respect to the Decade;

"(*d*) It should provide substantive support for the formulation of the Decade policies and for the management of the Trust Fund for the Decade;

"(*e*) It should ensure adequate cooperation and coordination between beneficiaries, donors and the United Nations system in the process of implementing the Decade;

"(*f*) Its membership should be based on equitable geographical and sectoral representation;

"9. *Commends* the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade for the work accomplished during the first half of the Decade, and encourages the Committee to continue its support for Decade activities, rotating one third of its membership every year;

"10. *Commends* also the efforts of national committees and focal points for the Decade in raising the profile of disaster reduction activities at the national level, encourages them to continue in their efforts and urges those Member States which have not yet done so to establish national committees or focal points;

"11. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to those countries that have generously provided financial and technical support for Decade activities;

"12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs continues to bring closer together the operational and promotional efforts in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, particularly those activities implemented by the United Nations humanitarian and development agencies, thus paving the way for successful attainment of the goals and objectives of the Decade;

"13. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and its Plan of Action available to forthcoming conferences concerned with development issues for their consideration as appropriate;

"14. *Invites* the Secretary-General, therefore, to ensure the effective implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World, in particular its Plan of Action, *inter alia*, through the closest possible cooperation and synergy between the secretariat of the Decade and those entities of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat relating to disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review and extend the mandate of the Steering Committee of the United Nations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and other related organizational entities established by the Secretary-General in 1988 to continue to coordinate the activities of the participating organizations within the International Framework of Action, and to enable close cooperation between the Steering Committee of the Decade and the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee, where appropriate;

"16. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to participate actively in the implementation of the Plan of Action contained in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and to consider this issue at the forthcoming sessions of their respective governing bodies;

"17. *Commends* those organizations which, in line with the open and participatory nature of the Decade, have already made significant contributions to the programme for the Decade;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appeal to all Member States, international financial institutions and the private sector to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for financing the activities envisaged by the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and its Plan of Action;

"19. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in order to secure the timely implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and its Plan of Action, to make proposals to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on all possible ways and means to ensure the functional security and continuity of disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, taking into account the recommendations of the Conference;

"20. *Expects* the Decade to be duly represented in those activities that commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

"21. *Decides* to convene, not later than the year 2000, a second world conference on natural disaster reduction in order to carry out an overall review of the accomplishments of the Decade and map a strategy for continued disaster reduction activities into the twenty-first century;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session initial recommendations for a second world conference on natural disaster reduction, on the basis of the successful arrangements of the first Conference;

"23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and of the recommendations of the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994."

46th plenary meeting
27 July 1994

1994/32. Cultural development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 46/157 of 19 December 1991, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake the preparation of a global mid-term review of the Decade, including an examination by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development of the summary evaluation report to be prepared by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recalling further 27 C/Resolution 3.2 of 13 November 1993,[81] adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in which the Conference set out the guidelines for the second half of the Decade,

Acknowledging the progress made by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in implementing the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Cultural Development,[82] and encouraging them to pursue their efforts in this respect during the second part of the Decade,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1992-1993;[83]

2. *Takes note also* of the examination of the mid-term summary evaluation report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the Plan of Action for the Decade;[84]

3. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system:

(*a*) When undertaking activities in connection with the Decade, to concentrate efforts on interdisciplinary projects of a regional and interregional scope and to encourage the formation of different types of partnerships for their implementation;

(*b*) To find appropriate ways to integrate cultural factors into all endeavours aiming at social and economic development;

4. *Invites* the regional commissions to undertake, as a contribution to the final evaluation report on the Decade and in consultation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a study of the cultural factors influencing development as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income.

46th plenary meeting
27 July 1994

1994/33. Operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989 and 47/199 of 22 December 1992, and taking note of Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993,

Recognizing the work already done to implement Assembly resolution 47/199 and stressing the need for the full and coordinated implementation of the resolution by the United Nations system,

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[81] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Session*, vol.I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.3.

[82] E/1986/L.30, annex.

[83] A/49/159-E/1994/62/Add.1, annex, and Add.2, annex.

[84] A/49/159-E/1994/62, annex.

1. *Decides* that each operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council will determine a principal theme or themes primarily for consideration at the high-level meeting, which will be guided by paragraph 16 of annex I to Assembly resolution 48/162, and that these themes should be agreed on by the Council at its substantive session for consideration at the subsequent substantive session, without excluding consideration of other themes to be decided on by the Council, at the latest, at its organizational session;

2. *Decides also* that the functions of the operational activities segment of the Council set out in paragraph 16 of annex I to Assembly resolution 48/162 will be primarily undertaken at the working-level meeting;

3. *Decides further* to devote up to one day of the operational activities segment to an informal exchange of views on issues to be agreed on at the organizational session, with a limited number of representatives/country directors at the field level of the United Nations development funds and programmes, as well as of the specialized agencies;

4. *Requests* the executive boards of the United Nations development funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the coordinating bodies of the Secretariat to contribute to the triennial policy review of operational activities, in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 48/162;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his annual report for the operational activities segment:

(*a*) A section summarizing the relevant recommendations of the executive boards of the United Nations development funds and programmes;

(*b*) A section summarizing the relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Council;

(*c*) A section summarizing the relevant recommendations of the previous operational activities segment of the Council;

(*d*) A section summarizing the relevant policies formulated by the General Assembly;

(*e*) A short analytical overview of reports on the work of the funds and programmes, highlighting common themes, trends and problems;

(*f*) A section on the implementation of the provisions of the triennial policy review of operational activities;

6. *Requests* the executive boards to consider the designated theme of the high-level meeting of the operational activities segment in relation to the mandates of the funds and programmes;

7. *Requests* the funds and programmes, through their executive boards, to include in their annual reports to the Council, which should have a common structure:

(*a*) A section outlining measures taken in the implementation of the provisions of the triennial policy review of operational activities;

(*b*) A section on the activities and measures undertaken within the designated theme for the high-level meeting of the operational activities segment;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General in his 1995 report to make proposals on the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199, including the following issues:

(*a*) Field-level coordination of the United Nations system;

(*b*) Division of labour at the field level;

(*c*) Evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of field-level activities;

(*d*) Decentralization;

(*e*) National execution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the report requested in paragraph 55 of General Assembly resolution 47/199, to give particular emphasis to the provision of information regarding the implementation and impact of Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 47/199 at the field level;

10. *Decides* that, in taking action on the operational activities segment, the Council shall formulate, as appropriate, decisions or resolutions.

47th plenary meeting
28 July 1994

1994/34. Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1993,[85]

1. *Welcomes with interest and appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General on preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera;[86]

2. *Notes* the absence of goals, work plans, time-frames and resources needed for achieving coordination of activities within the United Nations system;

3. *Decides* to retain the topic of malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera, on the agenda of its substantive session of 1995, for consideration in the general segment;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this topic that further addresses the agreed conclusions of the 1993 coordination segment of the Council and responds specifically to the questions and concerns raised during the discussion at its substantive session of 1994; the report should be prepared with the World Health Organization and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, taking into account their expertise in the area of health and development;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include options in that report, given the need to increase the resources being devoted to the prevention and control of malaria and

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[85] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. B.

[86] E/1994/60.

diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera, in developing countries, particularly in Africa, which may include a mechanism to improve coordination among agencies of the United Nations system in a manner that can enhance action on this issue and help to mobilize the national, bilateral and multilateral funds required for this purpose and improve the efficiency of existing programmes with the same aim.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/35. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly decision 48/450 of 21 December 1993,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, in which the Council called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon,

Aware of the magnitude of the country's requirements, subsequent to the vast destruction of its infrastructure, which has impeded national rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and adversely affected economic and social conditions,

Reaffirming the great need to continue to assist the Government of Lebanon in the reconstruction of the country and the recovery of its human and economic potential,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in mobilizing assistance for Lebanon,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to mobilize all possible assistance for the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

2. *Requests* all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon, especially in the technical and training fields;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its substantive session of 1995 of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/36. Measures to be taken following the cyclones and floods that have affected Madagascar

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 48/234 of 14 February 1994 on emergency assistance to Madagascar, in which appeals were made to the international community to assist the Government of Madagascar in bringing to a successful conclusion the recovery efforts made following the cyclones and floods which have struck Madagascar,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[87] on the implementation of Assembly resolution 48/234,

Recognizing that those climatic phenomena have led to loss of human life and to the destruction of a number of towns and have caused considerable damage to economic and social infrastructure, particularly in the agricultural, transport, communications and energy sectors,

Taking into account the fact that those sectors are of fundamental importance to the economy of Madagascar,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Madagascar to assist the victims of the cyclones and floods that struck the country between January and March 1994 and to promote the country's growth and economic and social development,

Noting with satisfaction the emergency aid and assistance provided by a number of States, international and regional organizations, specialized agencies and voluntary institutions,

1. *Again commends* the international community, including the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, for the measures taken to supplement the efforts of the Government of Madagascar in the emergency aid and assistance operations;

2. *Urges* all States to participate in the implementation of the programmes for the recovery and reconstruction of the areas and sectors affected by the cyclones and floods;

3. *Requests* international and regional organizations, the specialized agencies and voluntary institutions to support, within the framework of their respective programmes, the efforts made by the Secretary-General to mobilize assistance, and to consider the requests for assistance formulated by the Government of Madagascar during the recovery and reconstruction phase;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To evaluate further, with the participation of the organizations of the United Nations system, the damage caused by these cyclones and floods and the medium-term and long-term impact of these disasters on the national economy, and to compile information that can promote concerted international assistance, taking into account the data already available;

(*b*) To communicate the results of this further evaluation to the international community;

(*c*) To take the necessary measures to assist the Government in preparing a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme in the affected regions and sectors;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

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[87] E/1994/66.

1994/37. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[88] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[89]

Having heard the statement by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee,[90]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on the subject, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/55 of 29 July 1993,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to assist in the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies,

Concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sealevel rise,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990,[91]

Noting that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/193 of 21 December 1993, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994,

Noting also that some Non-Self-Governing Territories participated in the Conference as associate members of regional commissions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council and endorses the conclusions and suggestions contained therein;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspiration of peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to cooperate in varying forms and degrees with the United Nations and the regional organizations concerned in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other related resolutions of the United Nations system;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as regional organizations, to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of their respective mandates in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

7. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations;[92]

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies to take into account the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[93] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, in particular its application to small island Non-Self-Governing Territories;

9. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate programmes that

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[88] A/49/216 and Add.1.

[89] E/1994/114.

[90] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting.

[91] See A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

[92] Ibid., chap. II.

[93] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, 25 April-6 May 1994* (A/CONF.167/9 and Corr.1 and 2)(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

will support the sustainable development of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and adopt measures that will enable those Territories to cope effectively, creatively and sustainedly with environmental changes, mitigate the impact of such changes and reduce the threat they pose to marine and coastal resources;

10. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and in providing assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to consider contributing to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters and to look to the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States for guidance concerning their roles in natural disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery, taking into account the outcome of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

11. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

12. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefit from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

13. *Urges* the governing bodies of those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of their regular sessions a separate item on the progress made and action to be taken by their organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

14. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and to submit the proposals as a matter of priority to their governing and legislative organs;

15. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 1995;

18. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/38. Effective implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the memorandum prepared by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990,[94]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Recognizing that during the period of the Programme of Action, many African countries have made progress in fulfilling their undertakings and that further progress remains critically dependent on access to financing from the international community, including both official and private resources, in accordance with paragraphs 29 and 30 of the New Agenda,

Noting that the first two years of the New Agenda have been affected by the constrained financial resource flows to Africa,

Mindful of the fact that Africa's social and economic development is primarily the responsibility of the Governments and people of Africa, in concert with the international community, which has accepted the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the New Agenda,[95] the need for and feasibility of the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities[96] and financial resource flows to Africa,[97] which were submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session,

Taking into consideration the reports of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa on the implementation of the New Agenda[98] and on programme evaluation in the Commission[99] and the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth evaluation of programme 45 of the medium-term plan for the period 1994-1997,[100]

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[94] A/46/280, annex.

[95] A/48/334.

[96] A/48/335, annex, and Add.1 and 2.

[97] A/48/336 and Corr.1.

[98] E/ECA/CM.20/3.

[99] E/ECA/CM.20/27 and Add.1 and 2.

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 48/214 of 23 December 1993, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the expectations in the New Agenda and the priority attached to it,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure that the social and economic development of Africa remains on the agenda of the international community throughout the 1990s;

2. *Recognizes* the commitment of the Governments of Africa to the long-term sustainable socio-economic development and growth of the region through the successful implementation of the policies and priorities of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;

3. *Commends* the Governments of Africa for their demonstrated commitment to promoting economic development by their adoption of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,[101] whose objectives are consistent with those of the New Agenda;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of the regional dimension in the social and economic development of Africa and the potential contributions of the New Agenda in fostering it;

5. *Affirms* the need to strengthen collaboration between the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa in undertaking actions to promote the long-term socio-economic development of the region;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the goodwill of the Government of Japan in convening the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held on 5 and 6 October 1993, and the Tokyo Declaration on African Development adopted at that Conference;

7. *Urges* all the Governments of Africa to continue to take appropriate policy measures and actions for the sustained socio-economic development and growth of the region;

8. *Renews its call* to Africa's development partners, including the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and the international community at large, to fulfil their commitments to support Africa's efforts, particularly in relation to resource flows to the region, the enhancement of Africa's access to markets and debt relief;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in the framework of the restructuring of the Secretariat, to explore ways and means to strengthen the capacity and capability of the Economic Commission for Africa to fulfil its coordination, follow-up and monitoring role in the implementation of the New Agenda;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to monitor the implementation of the New Agenda closely, especially those aspects related to the mobilization of resources, and to report thereon to the Conference of Ministers of the Commission at its twenty-first meeting.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/39. Development and strengthening of the programme activities of the Economic Commission for Africa in the field of natural resources, energy and marine affairs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 33/202 of 29 January 1979, 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 46/235 of 13 April 1992, 47/199 of 22 December 1992 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/10 of 26 May 1987 and 1989/6 of 22 May 1989 and resolutions 572 (XXI) of 19 April 1986[102] and 602 (XXII) of 24 April 1987[103] of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Endorsing the findings and conclusions of the self-evaluation of the Economic Commission for Africa on the subprogrammes concerned with natural resources, energy and marine affairs carried out during the biennium 1992-1993,[104]

Mindful of the regrouping of those subprogrammes in the revised medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 into a single subprogramme aimed at enhancing the interrelationships between the natural resource, energy and marine affairs sectors to ensure greater programme impact,

Aware of the enhanced significance and strategic importance of the present natural resources subprogramme for sustaining the long-term objectives of the medium-term plan, in particular with regard to economic cooperation in the region and the integration of Africa in the context of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,[101] Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[41] and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991,

Recognizing the urgency involved in strengthening both the substantive and the operational capacity of the subprogramme in order to enhance its intended impact within the region,

Noting with concern the continued stagnation of available resources, both regular and extrabudgetary, required to carry out activities in support of regional policies, programmes and projects in order to strengthen the capacities and capabilities of the countries of Africa to explore, exploit and develop their natural resources fully,

Highly appreciative of the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General in the context of decentralization to strengthen the activities of the Commission in the area of natural resource development, especially in the fields of mineral resources, water resources, cartography and remote sensing, energy and marine affairs,

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[100] E/AC.51/1994/4 and Corr.1. The report was considered by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at the first part of its thirty-fourth session (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/49/16), chap. II, sect. B.).

[101] A/46/651, annex.

[102] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 12* (E/1986/33).

[103] Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 16* (E/1987/36).

[104] See E/ECA/CM.20/27.

Convinced that the current process of decentralizing the regular programme activities needs to be supported by a corresponding decentralization of extrabudgetary resources to complement and maximize existing regional capacities,

1. *Appeals* to all partners in the operational activities for the development of Africa to give due consideration to the priorities assigned to the development of natural resources within the programme of work of the Economic Commission for Africa with a view to funding related project activities;

2. *Calls upon* member States to facilitate the implementation of the activities of the Commission in natural resource development through effective national institutional mechanisms, in particular with regard to the follow-up of the recommendations of the Commission emanating from the self-evaluation of the subprogrammes concerning marine affairs, natural resources and energy;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, within the context of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, to continue to ensure the effective decentralization of relevant global programmes and activities to the Commission;

4. *Requests* that an in-depth evaluation of the subprogramme of the Commission on natural resources and energy development be undertaken during the biennium 1994-1995;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to report on the implementation of the present resolution at the twenty-first meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/40. Enhancing the capacity of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,[105] establishing the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Commission,

Recalling also resolution 702 (XXV) of 19 May 1990[106] and the pertinent provisions of resolution 726 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992[107] of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the allocation by the General Assembly, through its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, of five additional Professional posts in the Centres,

Noting with appreciation that most of the additional resources made available to the Economic Commission for Africa under the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation in 1994-1995 have been redeployed to the Centres with a view to strengthening their capacity to provide advisory services within the subregions,

Considering, however, that critical areas remain uncovered by the expertise currently available in the Centres and require additional resources on a sustained basis which cannot be met through the regional advisory services programme of the Commission,

Noting with satisfaction the continuous material support of member States in providing the Centres, *inter alia*, with office premises free of charge and seconding national experts to the Centres on a temporary basis,

Taking note of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Triennial review of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-first session on the evaluation of the development issues and policies programme: Economic Commission for Africa",[108] and more specifically of the sections of the report devoted to the Centres,

Recalling that the budgets for the Centres for the biennium 1994-1995 were approved with due regard to current budget constraints in the United Nations and the pressing priorities of member States and their intergovernmental organizations,

Reaffirming the validity in the short, medium and long term of the mandate of the Centres as spelt out in the annex to resolution 702 (XXV) of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa and noting the activities carried out by the Centres towards the rationalization and harmonization of subregional economic groupings, as well as the substantive support to the latter in the formulation and implementation of their multisectoral programmes,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the General Assembly for the measures already taken to strengthen the capacity of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres to respond adequately to the needs of their member States and their intergovernmental organizations;

2. *Supports* the efforts being made by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to provide the Centres with the required critical staff and non-staff resources to enhance their effectiveness.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

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[105] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 7* (E/5941), vol. I, part III.

[106] Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 13* (E/1990/42).

[107] Ibid., 1992, *Supplement No. 13* (E/1992/33).

[108] E/AC.51/1994/5. The report was considered by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at the first part of its thirty-fourth session (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/49/16), chap. II, sect. B.).

1994/41. Implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 47/177 of 22 December 1992, by which the Assembly adopted the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and called upon the African countries and the international community to take certain concrete steps to ensure the full and successful implementation of the Decade,

Recalling also resolution GC.4/Res.8 of 22 November 1991 on the Second Decade, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its fourth regular session,[109] in which the General Conference requested the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to provide greater support to African countries and their subregional organizations for the implementation of their national and subregional programmes for the Second Decade,

Mindful of resolution 739 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,[107] in which the Conference of Ministers requested the General Assembly to provide the Commission with adequate resources to enable it to assist the African countries and subregional organizations in implementing the national and subregional programmes for the Second Decade,

Conscious of the crucial role that can be played by the private sector, local entrepreneurship and women in the accelerated development of industrializing and newly industrialized countries,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the African countries in the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade and the need for a substantial flow of technical and financial resources from the international community towards the industrialization of Africa and, in particular, the implementation of the programme for the Decade,

Reaffirming also the need to coordinate and harmonize the activities of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and of the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

1. *Calls upon* all African countries to take concrete policy, institutional and other measures to ensure full implementation of their national and subregional programmes for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, including the establishment of an enabling environment conducive to the development of the private sector and the attraction of substantial financial and technical resources for investment in the priority areas of the programme for the Second Decade;

2. *Invites* Africa's development partners and development finance institutions, in particular, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the Islamic Development Bank, the Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa and African subregional banks and funds, to contribute the financial and technical resources needed for the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa at the national and subregional levels;

3. *Calls upon* the African countries which have not yet done so to establish national coordinating committees for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to take full account of the priorities of the Second Decade in policy and programme formulation for the industrial sector, ensuring that the implementation of the structural adjustment programmes and of the programme for the Second Decade are mutually supportive;

4. *Requests* the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report on concrete steps taken to ensure that the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and, in particular, the Coordination Unit for the Decade are provided with substantially increased human and financial resources so that the implementation of the fifty national and four subregional programmes for the Second Decade can be supported more effectively;

5. *Endorses* the plan of action for the coordination of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, taking into account the recommendations of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning;[110]

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to undertake the concrete actions required to harmonize the activities of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and of the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa according to the plan of action, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank and other relevant organizations;

7. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary and the Director-General to accord high priority to the development of the private sector, the participation of women and the utilization of African consultants in their activities related to the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

8. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary and the Director-General, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to take concrete steps for the promotion of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa at the international level, the mobilization of financial and technical resources for the Decade and the implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,[41] and to review the implications of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the fundamental changes at the international level for the industrialization efforts of the African countries;

9. *Requests* the Director-General to ensure that every opportunity is taken to mobilize financial resources for the programme for the Second Decade;

10. *Invites* the General Assembly to ensure further that the necessary resources are allocated to the Economic Commission for Africa to enable it to support the African

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[109] See United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *Decisions and Resolutions of the General Conference, Fourth Regular Session, Vienna, 18-22 November 1991* (GC.4/INF.4).

[110] See E/ECA/CM.19/14 and Add.1.

countries in their efforts to implement the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa more effectively, and especially to support the activities of the Committee of 10 of the Commission, at the regional, subregional and national levels;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary and the Director-General to report jointly on the implementation of the present resolution to the Conference of Ministers of the Commission at its twenty-first meeting.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/42. Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that information support is vital to Africa's recovery and sustainable development,

Concerned by the underdeveloped information and documentation sector in many African countries and the inadequate financial and material resources available for its growth,

Welcoming General Assembly decision 48/453 of 21 December 1993, in which the Assembly agreed to ensure the provision of adequate staffing and resources to permit the delivery of activities in the subprogramme of the Economic Commission for Africa on information systems development, beginning with the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,

Recalling its resolutions 1992/51 of 31 July 1992, in which it requested the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to ensure that the activities of the Commission were grounded in sound data and information systems, and 1993/67 of 30 July 1993 concerning the subprogramme of the Commission on statistical and information systems development,

Recalling also resolutions 716 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991[111] and 766 (XXVIII) of 4 May 1993[112] of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Appreciative of the continuing support given by the International Development Research Centre, as well as of the new support from the Government of the Netherlands and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to the activities of the Pan-African Development Information System to strengthen the information capabilities of member States,

Appreciative also of the approval by the Council of Ministers of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of the project on information technology for Africa for further consideration by the European Union in the framework of the Fourth Lomé Convention,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen the subregional development information centres of the Commission as information support for subregional economic cooperation and integration,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts being made by the development information system of the Commission in the delivery of technical assistance to member States and the large number of requests pending in this area,

Also noting with satisfaction the full incorporation of the activities on information system development into the programme budget of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with concern, however, that the Commission has had regular budget activities in this area since 1984 without resources being provided for them,

Aware of the decreasing availability of extrabudgetary resources for the implementation and utilization of development information systems and technology,

Noting with grave concern the precarious financial situation concerning the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa in this area, which are designed to meet the serious needs of member States, and noting the urgent need to end reliance on extrabudgetary sources of funding,

1. *Appeals* to the States of the region to recognize the vital importance of developing their information sector by:

(*a*) Adopting national information and informatics policies;

(*b*) Providing sufficient resources in the national budget for essential growth in this area;

2. *Urges* member States to approve the utilization of new technology for electronic communication in order to permit Africa full access to the global information highway;

3. *Also urges* member States to formulate their needs for technical assistance in information systems development by:

(*a*) Giving priority to information systems development in the use of their United Nations Development Programme country indicative planning figures, utilizing the Technical Support Services mechanism where applicable;

(*b*) Considering development information activities in their pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development;

(*c*) Using, where appropriate, the financial provisions under the Fourth Lomé Convention for this purpose;

4. *Urgently appeals* to the European Union to consider favourably the Pan-African Development Information System project approved by the Council of Ministers of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group and submitted to it for funding;

5. *Calls upon* the donor community to support both national initiatives and the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa to strengthen development information capabilities in Africa;

6. *Approves* the outline of the work programme for 1995-1996 in information systems development, while urging the Economic Commission for Africa to continue its leadership role in the area of information systems and sciences, information technology and telematics in order to support Africa's efforts to achieve sustainable development;

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[111] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 16* (E/1991/37).

[112] Ibid., *1993, Supplement No. 18* (E/1993/38).

7. *Encourages* the Economic Commission for Africa, through its information systems development activities, to facilitate intra-African information exchange in support of regional economic integration by developing norms and standards, in collaboration with other relevant technical organizations, for information compatibility and by promoting their use;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to allocate additional resources to the subprogramme of the Commission on statistical and information systems development, in accordance with General Assembly decision 48/453;

9. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to seek additional resources through voluntary contributions for the subregional development information centres of the Commission in the framework of the subprogramme on statistical and information systems development;

10. *Invites* the General Assembly to review the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, in the spirit of its decision 48/453, with a view to permitting the delivery of the activities in the subprogramme of the Economic Commission for Africa on statistical and information systems development.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/43. Permanent headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1993/3 of 2 February 1993 and resolution 192 (XVI) of 2 September 1992 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,[63]

Taking into account the report of the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia[113] submitted to the Commission at its seventeenth session pursuant to Commission resolution 192 (XVI), as well as the debate conducted and procedures followed in the closed meeting of the heads of delegations for the selection of a host country for the permanent headquarters of the Commission,

1. *Expresses deep appreciation* to the Government of Iraq for serving as the host country for the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in past years;

2. *Also expresses deep appreciation* to the Government of Jordan for its support and cooperation in providing facilities and assistance for the temporary headquarters of the Commission;

3. *Further expresses deep appreciation* to the Government of Jordan and the Government of Qatar for their offers to serve as host country for the permanent headquarters of the Commission;

4. *Decides*, having considered and subsequently accepted the offer of the Government of Lebanon, to recommend that the permanent headquarters of the Commission be relocated to Beirut;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To approach the Government of Lebanon, as soon as the appropriate legal action has been taken by the United Nations with regard to paragraph 4 above, in order to arrive at a common understanding on all issues and commitments relating to the relocation of the permanent headquarters of the Commission, to conclude an agreement concerning the headquarters and to agree upon a suitable timetable and the necessary arrangements for the relocation of the permanent headquarters to Beirut in such a way as to ensure that the requirements for the proper functioning of the Commission are met;

(*b*) To take all steps necessary to effect the transfer of the permanent headquarters of the Commission in accordance with the present resolution;

(*c*) To ensure that the transfer is financed within existing resources and primarily from extrabudgetary contributions and without prejudice to planned cost savings;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to report to the Commission at its eighteenth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

48th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/44. Middle East peace process

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/58 of 14 December 1993,

Recalling also the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[67] and the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, at Cairo on 4 May 1994,[68]

Also bearing in mind the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, signed in Washington, D.C., on 14 September 1993, and the Washington Declaration signed by the Governments of Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994,[114]

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[113] E/ESCWA/17/14.

1. *Welcomes* the peace process started at Madrid, and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations;

2. *Stresses* the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. *Expresses its full support* for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, and the Washington Declaration signed by the Governments of Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994, which constitute important initial steps in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urges all parties to implement the agreements reached;

4. *Stresses* the need for achieving rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process;

5. *Welcomes* the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the subsequent work of the World Bank Consultative Group, and urges Member States to provide economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States also to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to parties in the region and to render support for the peace process;

7. *Considers* that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution;

8. *Encourages* regional development and cooperation in the areas where work has already begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference.

49th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/45. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/212 of 21 December 1993,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their national resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[115] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, in which, among other things, the Council called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, *inter alia*, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory,

Aware of the negative and grave economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan,

Welcoming the ongoing Middle East peace process started at Madrid, in particular the signing at Cairo on 4 May 1994 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people of the first implementation agreement of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements,[67] namely, the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area,[68]

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[116]

2. *Reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

3. *Recognizes* the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan;

4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being illegal;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

49th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

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[114] A/49/300-S/1994/939, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/939.

[115] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[116] A/49/169-E/1994/73.

1994/46. The need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1991/70 of 26 July 1991, 1992/60 of 31 July 1992 and 1993/56 of 29 July 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[117] concerning the follow-up action taken, in particular the decision taken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the recommendation of the senior-level task force established for that purpose,

Concerned about the limited progress achieved so far in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Reiterates* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations and for observers through, *inter alia*, their permanent missions, to the growing number of computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations;

2. *Calls for* the urgent implementation of the measures required to achieve these objectives;

3. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for representatives of States to be closely consulted and actively associated with the respective executive and governing bodies of the United Nations institutions dealing with informatics within the United Nations system, so that the specific needs of States as internal end-users can be given due priority;

4. *Requests* that the initial phases of the action programme to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States be implemented from within existing resources and in full consultation with the representatives of States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 on the follow-up action taken on the present resolution.

49th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/47. Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1993/79 of 30 July 1993 and World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.8 of 10 May 1993,[118]

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health,[119]

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General for acting promptly to establish within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the focal point requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/79;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations system focal point addresses effectively all the issues raised in resolution 1993/79, especially paragraphs 5 to 7, including seeking voluntary technical and financial contributions in addition to existing resources to support the preparation and implementation of the proposed national plans of action, when requested, as defined in that resolution;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue the process of consultations with international organizations and Member States with a view to the development of national plans of action, when requested, for the implementation of the tobacco or health objectives of resolution 1993/79, taking into particular account the economic and social aspects of tobacco production and consumption and the serious health consequences of tobacco use;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate the implementation of World Health Assembly resolution WHA46.8;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 1995 on progress made by the United Nations system focal point, including progress in the development of national plans of action, when requested, as defined in resolution 1993/79.

49th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/48. Question of declaring 1998 international year of the ocean

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 2.5, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-seventh session,[120]

Requests the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session to consider proclaiming 1998 international year of the ocean.

49th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

1994/49. Commemoration of the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, *Manas*

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Considering* that 1995 is the year that marks the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, *Manas*, which corresponds to the principles of the World Decade for Cultural Development, 1988-1997,[121]

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[117] E/1994/98.

[118] See World Health Organization, *Forty-sixth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 3-14 May 1993, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA46/1993/REC/1).

[119] E/1994/83.

[120] See E/1994/17, annex.

[121] See General Assembly resolution 41/187.

"*Recalling* 27 C/Resolution 13.22 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerning the commemoration of anniversaries during the biennium 1994-1995,[122]

"*Taking into consideration* that the *Manas* epic has been a vital link in sustaining and unifying the peoples of the Central Asian region throughout their long history,

"*Recognizing* that the epic is not only the source of the Kyrgyz language and literature but also the foundation of the cultural, moral, historical, social and religious traditions of the Kyrgyz people,

"*Bearing in mind* that the epic promotes widely shared ideals and values of humanity,

"*Mindful* of the contribution that the commemoration of the millennium of the *Manas* epic can make to the cultural and human heritage and to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

"*Noting* the freedom-loving legacy of the epic for the nations of the region,

"*Noting also* the ideals and principles contained in the 'Memory of the World' programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

"1. *Recognizes* 1995 as the year commemorating the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, *Manas*;

"2. *Welcomes* the fact that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has assumed the role of lead organization for the commemoration of the millennium of the *Manas* epic;

"3. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with the Government of Kyrgyzstan and other interested international organizations, to take all appropriate measures to observe 1995 as the year commemorating the millennium of the *Manas* epic;

"4. *Notes with satisfaction* the international activities undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in collaboration with the Government of Kyrgyzstan to spread international knowledge of the legacy of the *Manas* epic."

49th plenary meeting
29 July 1994

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF 1994

1994/50. Suspension of the consultative status of the International Lesbian and Gay Association with the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[123]

Reaffirming article 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[55] which provides for the right of every child to such measures of protection as are required by his or her status as a minor,

Reaffirming also its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, in which it is stipulated, *inter alia*, that the aims and purposes of non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council shall be in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its decision 1993/329 of 30 July 1993, in which it granted consultative status to the International Lesbian and Gay Association,

Deeply concerned about questions that have been raised about whether member organizations or subsidiaries of the International Lesbian and Gay Association promote or condone paedophilia, contrary to international human rights standards and therefore the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, pending a review by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and action by the Economic and Social Council, as provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 below, and without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 37 of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), to suspend the Roster status of the International Lesbian and Gay Association;

2. *Authorizes* the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold an inter-sessional meeting in order to carry out an inquiry into whether any of the International Lesbian and Gay Association member organizations or subsidiaries promote or condone paedophilia and, after giving the Association an opportunity to present its views and provide further necessary information relevant to the assurances called for in paragraph 3 below, to make a recommendation to the Council concerning the Roster status of the Association;

3. *Decides* to consider reinstating the Roster status of the International Lesbian and Gay Association, upon an appropriate recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, at such time as the International Lesbian and Gay Association can provide the Council convincing assurances that neither the Association nor its member organizations or subsidiaries promote, condone or seek the legalization of paedophilia.

50th plenary meeting
16 September 1994

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1994

1994/51. Merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/111 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly emphasized that the ultimate goal of restructuring should be to strengthen the programmes for the advancement of women and to enhance the efficiency of the work of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the

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[122] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Session*, vol.I, *Resolutions*, sect. IV.13.

[123] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

United Nations Development Fund for Women, in function, structure and cost-effectiveness,

Recalling also that, in resolution 48/111, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in accordance with rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 a report on the proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women,

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its fourteenth session,[72]

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General[124] prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/111,

Having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[125] prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/111, in which, *inter alia*, the Committee recommended that the proposed merger be considered at the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995,

Taking into consideration that, in resolution 48/111, the Assembly urged that the interaction between the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women be reviewed and rationalized within the context of ongoing efforts to revitalize the Economic and Social Council in pursuance of a stronger, more unified programme for the advancement of women,

Recognizing that the Commission on the Status of Women is the preparatory body for the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Taking into consideration that the Fourth World Conference on Women will study and make recommendations on the institutional arrangements in the United Nations system for the advancement of women,

Emphasizing that the advancement of women should be an integral part of the economic and social development process within the main global issues, such as gender equality and women's participation in the peace process, in national and international governance and in sustainable development,

Stressing the urgent need for appropriate leadership and staffing for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, which should be addressed as a matter of priority by the Secretary-General,

Taking into account that the World Conference on Human Rights, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, reaffirmed the human rights of women as an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights, and that the full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on the grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community,[18]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[124] prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/111;

2. *Also takes note* of the questions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[125] and its conclusion that further studies were necessary before a definite decision could be made on the question of the proposed merger;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, an updated report which would contain, *inter alia*, the information requested in Council decision 1993/235 of 27 July 1993 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 48/111, as well as the additional information requested by the Advisory Committee;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make that report available to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session;

5. *Recommends* that the General Assembly request the Economic and Social Council to re-examine the issue, at a resumed session to take place after the Fourth World Conference on Women and before the Third Committee of the General Assembly takes up the item on the advancement of women at the fiftieth session, taking into account the deliberations of the Commission on the Status of Women, at its thirty-ninth session, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the institutional arrangements in the United Nations system for the advancement of women;

6. *Recommends also* that the General Assembly take a final decision on the proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women at its fiftieth session, in view of the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council and the deliberations of the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session and of the Fourth World Conference on Women concerning the institutional arrangements in the United Nations system for the advancement of women.

52nd plenary meeting
3 November 1994

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[124] A/49/217-E/1994/103.

[125] A/49/365-E/1994/119.

DECISIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1994

1994/201. High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1994

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992 and taking note of Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, decided:

(*a*) That the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1994 should be devoted to the consideration of the following major theme: "An agenda for development";

(*b*) That the high-level segment with ministerial participation should be held from 27 to 29 June 1994.

1994/202. Coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1994

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the provisions of section III, paragraphs (a) to (e), of its decision 1992/217 of 30 April 1992, decided that the 1994 coordination segment of the Council should be devoted to the consideration of the following themes:

(*a*) Science and technology for development;

(*b*) International cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

1994/203. Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council (27 June-29 July 1994)

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed basic programme of work for 1994 and 1995,[1] approved the following provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1994:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. An agenda for development.

Coordination segment

3. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:
   (*a*) Science and technology for development;
   (*b*) International cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
   (*c*) Implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 1993 coordination segment of the Council relating to (i) the coordination of humanitarian assistance: emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development and (ii) coordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

4. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
   (*a*) United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund;
   (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
   (*c*) World Food Programme.

General segment

5. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:
   (*a*) Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance;
   (*b*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
   (*c*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations;
   (*d*) Human rights questions;
   (*e*) Advancement of women;
   (*f*) Social development questions;
   (*g*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
   (*h*) Narcotic drugs;
   (*i*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;
   (*j*) Cultural development;
   (*k*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
6. Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:
   (*a*) Sustainable development;
   (*b*) Cooperation in fisheries in Africa;
   (*c*) Trade and development;
   (*d*) Food and agricultural development;
   (*e*) Transnational corporations;
   (*f*) Natural resources;
   (*g*) Energy;

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[1] E/1994/1 and Add.1.

- (*h*) Population questions;
- (*i*) Statistics;
- (*j*) Cartography;
- (*k*) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;
- (*l*) Public administration and finance;
- (*m*) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.
8. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.
9. Coordination questions:
   - (*a*) Reports of the coordination bodies;
   - (*b*) International cooperation in the field of informatics;
   - (*c*) Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health.
10. Non-governmental organizations.
11. Coordination of United Nations activities related to HIV/AIDs.
12. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields.

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Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

1994/204. Regional cooperation

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider at its substantive session of 1994, under the item entitled "Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields", in pursuance of Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 and taking into account the joint recommendations made by the executive secretaries of the regional commissions pursuant to Council decision 1982/174 of 30 July 1982, the question of regional preparations for the World Summit for Social Development.

1994/205. Consideration of reports of intergovernmental bodies

A. REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider at its substantive session of 1994 the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its fortieth session and to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the report of the Board on the first part of its forty-first session.

B. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the report of the Council of the United Nations University on its work during 1993.

1994/206. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1995

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work for 1995:

A. *High-level segment*

[*Item/items to be selected*]

B. *Coordination segment*

Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes (General Assembly resolution 45/264):

- (*a*) [*Theme/themes to be selected*]
- (*b*) *Implementation of the agreed conclusions on the themes of the 1994 coordination segment of the Council*

C. *Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment*

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 47/199)[2]

- (*a*) *United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund*

  Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolution 48/162)

  Technical cooperation activities of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX))[3]

  United Nations Capital Development Fund (General Assembly resolutions 2186 (XXI) and 2321 (XXII))[3]

  United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (Council resolution 1762 (LIV))

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[2] To be submitted to the General Assembly through the Council.

[3] Will be considered by the General Assembly in 1995.

United Nations Volunteers programme (General Assembly resolution 33/84)[3]

(*b*) *United Nations Children's Fund*

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 802 (VIII) and 48/162)

(*c*) *World Food Programme*

Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX))

(*d*) *Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries*

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134)[2]

D. *General segment*

Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

(*a*) *Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance*

Oral reports on special programmes of economic and humanitarian assistance

(*b*) *Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 48/91)

(*c*) *Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations*

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[2]

(*d*) *Human rights questions*

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)[2]

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

Review of the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolution 1985/17)

Report of the Commission on Human Rights (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Documentation for information

Reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and by the specialized agencies

(*e*) *Advancement of women*

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[2]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-ninth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (LXI))

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the system-wide coordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development (Council resolution 1989/105)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/109 on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas[2]

(*f*) *Social development questions*

Interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (General Assembly resolution 44/56)[2]

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-fourth session (Council resolution 10 (II))

Draft world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond (Council resolution 1993/24)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress made and problems encountered in the quest to achieve a literate world (General Assembly resolution 46/93)[2]

(*g*) *Crime prevention and criminal justice*

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment (Council resolutions 1745 (LIV) and 1990/51)

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fourth session (Council resolution 1992/1)

Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Council resolution 1993/32)

(*h*) *Narcotic drugs*

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-eighth session (Council resolution 9 (I))

Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and article 23 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988)

(*i*) *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[2]

Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

World Economic Survey, 1995

(*a*) *Sustainable development*

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its third session (Council decision 1993/207)[2]

(*b*) *Trade and development*

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))[2]

(*c*) *Food and agricultural development*

Report of the World Food Council (General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX))[4]

(*d*) *Science and technology for development*

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its second session (Council decision 1992/218)

(*e*) *Transnational corporations*

Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its twenty-first session (Council resolution 1913 (LVII))

(*f*) *International Conference on Population and Development*

Report of the International Conference on Population and Development (Council resolution 1991/93)

(*g*) *Human settlements*

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on progress made in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 and 43/181)[2]

(*h*) *Environment*

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the Programme's activities in environmental monitoring (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) and 48/192)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 34/173)[2]

(*i*) *Desertification and drought*

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 32/172 and 40/209 and Council resolution 1978/37)[2]

(*j*) *Transport of dangerous goods*

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Council resolutions 724 C (XXVIII), 1488 (XLVIII), 1983/7 and 1993/50)

(*k*) *Women in development*

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178)[2]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-ninth session

(*l*) *Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)*

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (Council resolution 1993/51)[2]

(*m*) *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade*

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made during the first half of the 1990s (General Assembly resolution 45/181)[2]

(*n*) *Statistics*

Report of the Statistical Commission (Council resolutions 8 (I), 8 (II) and 1566 (L))

Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and decision 1982/174)

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Note by the Secretary-General on a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (Council resolution 1993/60)

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[4] Will not be considered by the General Assembly in 1995.

Coordination questions

Reports of the coordination bodies

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-fifth session (Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1995, including the report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (Council resolution 13 (III) and Council decision 1980/103)

Non-governmental organizations

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1296 (XLIV))

United Nations University

Report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1994[3]

Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997

Calendar of conferences in the economic, social and related fields for the biennium 1996-1997

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Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

1994/207. Enlargement of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider at its substantive session of 1994, under agenda item 1, the question of the enlargement of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

1994/208. Dates of the special session of the Statistical Commission

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the special session of the Statistical Commission, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 22 to 25 February 1994, would be held from 11 to 15 April 1994.

1994/209. Dates of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which was to have been held at Vienna from 11 to 20 April 1994, would be held from 13 to 22 April 1994.

1994/210. Dates and venue of the seventeenth session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the seventeenth session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination, which was to have been held at Geneva in the second half of 1994, would be held at Headquarters from 6 to 9 September 1994.

1994/211. Dates of the 7th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the 7th meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, which was to have been held in the second half of 1993, would be held in the second half of 1995.

1994/212. Dates of the twentieth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to waive the provisions of its resolutions 1982/50, paragraph 1 (l), of 28 July 1982, and 1988/77, paragraph 2 (f) (i), of 29 July 1988, and to authorize the holding of the twentieth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at Geneva from 2 to 11 May 1994.

1994/213. Dates of the resumed organizational session for 1994 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that its resumed organizational session for 1994, which was to have been held at Headquarters on 12 and 13 May, would be held on 19 and 20 April 1994.

1994/214. Dates of the organizational session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the organizational session of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 14 to 16 February 1994, would be held from 23 to 25 February 1994.

1994/215. Timetable for the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council (27 June-29 July 1994)

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided, without prejudice to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13

May 1991, that it would organize the work of its substantive session of 1994 according to the timetable annexed to the present decision.

ANNEX

Timetable for the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council (27 June to 29 July 1994)

Week one

Monday, 27 June	Policy dialogue of the high-level segment: Heads of multilateral financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system Ministers
Tuesday, 28 June	"Agenda for Development" theme (high-level segment)
Wednesday, 29 June	"Agenda for Development" theme (high-level segment)
Thursday, 30 June	High-level meeting of the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment
Friday, 1 July	Operational activities segment

Week two

Monday, 4 July	Holiday
Tuesday, 5 July	Operational activities segment
Wednesday, 6 July	Operational activities segment
Thursday, 7 July	Operational activities segment
Friday, 8 July	Coordination segment

Week three

Monday, 11 July	Coordination segment
Tuesday, 12 July	Coordination segment
Wednesday, 13 July	Coordination segment
Thursday, 14 July	General segment
Friday, 15 July	General segment

Week four

Monday, 18 July	General segment
Tuesday, 19 July	General segment
Wednesday, 20 July	General segment
Thursday, 21 July	General segment
Friday, 22 July	General segment

Week five

Monday, 25 July	General segment
Tuesday, 26 July	General segment
Wednesday, 27 July	General segment
Thursday, 28 July	
Friday, 29 July	Final session

1994/216. Coordination of United Nations activities related to HIV/AIDS

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the letter dated 31 January 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[5] decided to include in the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 1994 a supplementary item entitled "Coordination of United Nations activities related to HIV/AIDS", to be considered in the general segment.

1994/217. Dates of the second session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 4 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the second session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 16 to 27 May or to 3 June 1994, would be held from 16 to 27 May 1994, with the high-level segment to take place on 26 and 27 May.

1994/218. Operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1994

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 4 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment of its substantive session of 1994 would be of five days' duration and organized as follows:

High-level meeting

Day 1 Introductory statements should deal with, in particular, issues relating to the provision by the Economic and Social Council of cross-sectoral coordination and overall guidance, the monitoring of the division of labour between and cooperation within the United Nations development system and the provision of guidance to the relevant inter-agency coordination systems.

To the extent possible, any written statement should be circulated in advance and any intervention limited to five minutes. Provision should be made for a night session in case of need.

Day 2 Informal dialogue with heads of agencies.

Interventions from delegations should be limited to questions and short comments. Establishing time-limits for such interventions could help the task of the Chairman in maintaining the character of the session as an informal dialogue.

There should be no speakers' lists.

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[5] E/1994/12.

Working-level meetings

Days 3 and 4

In order to implement General Assembly resolutions 47/199 of 22 December 1992 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993, informal discussions should include the following subjects:

(*a*) Relationship between the Council and the Executive Boards;

(*b*) Provision of overall guidance by the Council to the funds, programmes and agencies;

(*c*) Review and evaluation of the reports on the work of the funds and programmes;

(*d*) Consideration of relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Council and other relevant bodies in the light of policies established by the General Assembly, in order to take them into account as appropriate, in the operational activities of the United Nations;

(*e*) Provision of orientation and the making of recommendations to the relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms in order to support and enhance their role;

(*f*) Preparatory work for the triennial policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system, particularly the financing of those activities.

Day 5 Meeting of drafting group and conclusion of segment.

In addition to the adoption of any necessary decisions and resolutions, consideration should be given to adopting some form of agreed conclusions to reflect the outcome of the high-level meeting.

1994/219. Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions

Elections

1. At its 2nd, 3rd and 4th plenary meetings, on 3 and 4 February 1994, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to elections to its subsidiary bodies:

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected Mohamed M. Shawkat (Egypt), for a term beginning on the date of election. It also elected Valeri Andreev Nikov (Bulgaria) to replace Alexander A. Penchev (Bulgaria) and William Sebastiao Penido Vale (Brazil) to replace Ronaldo Costa Filho (Brazil).

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three experts from African States for a term beginning on the date of election.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, elected the following eleven States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996: BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, DENMARK, JAPAN, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SIERRA LEONE and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO; the following eleven States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995: ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, INDIA, ITALY, NEW ZEALAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SUDAN, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY; and the following fourteen States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1994: CAMEROON, CANADA, CHINA, CONGO, CUBA, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GERMANY, LESOTHO, NORWAY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PHILIPPINES, SLOVAKIA and SOMALIA.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, elected the following eleven States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996: BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, FRANCE, GHANA, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAMAICA, LEBANON, ROMANIA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; the following eleven States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995: AUSTRALIA, BELARUS, CANADA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, GERMANY, MOZAMBIQUE, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SURINAME and SWITZERLAND; and the following fourteen States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1994: ANGOLA, AZERBAIJAN, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, COLOMBIA, CONGO, DENMARK, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SWEDEN and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

Confirmations

2. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 3 February 1994, the Council confirmed the nominations by their Governments of the following representatives on functional commissions of the Council:[6]

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Paul CHAMPSAUR (France)
Hans Guenther MERK (Germany)
José QUEVEDO QUEVEDO (Spain)

POPULATION COMMISSION

Syed AHMED (Bangladesh)

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[6] See E/1994/10.

PENG Yu (China)
Pauline Audrey KNIGHT (Jamaica)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Miklós ENDREFFY (Hungary)
Paolo TORELLA di ROMAGNANO (Italy)
Shunji MARUYAMA (Japan)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Erato Kozakou MARKOULLIS (Cyprus)
Eugénia Pereira Saldanha ARAUJO (Guinea-Bissau)
Salma RASHID (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Netumbo NANDI-NDAITWAH (Namibia)
Young-Ja KWON (Republic of Korea)

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Anne V. T. WHYTE (Canada)
Wolfgang HILLEBRAND (Germany)
Niall HOLOHAN (Ireland)
Robert Habil MANONDO (Malawi)
Hj. Hassan MOHD. NORDIN (Malaysia)
George PULLICINO (Malta)
Messanvi GBEASSOR (Togo)
An LE QUY (Viet Nam)

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Yuki FURUTA (Japan)

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1994

1994/220. Question of declaring 1998 international year of the ocean

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 19 April 1994, the Economic and Social Economic and Social Council decided to include in the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 1994 an additional item entitled "Question of declaring 1998 international year of the ocean".

1994/221. Question of declaring 1995 international year to observe the one thousandth anniversary of the *Manas* epic

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 19 April 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to include in the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 1994 an additional item entitled "Question of declaring 1995 international year to observe the one thousandth anniversary of the *Manas* epic".

1994/222. Elections and nominations

Elections

At its 5th, 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 19 and 20 April 1994, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to its subsidiary and related bodies:

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following eleven States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BENIN, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MONGOLIA, NORWAY, TOGO and UKRAINE.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The following twenty-four States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BHUTAN, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, GABON, INDIA, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SRI LANKA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and ZIMBABWE.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The following eleven States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: ANGOLA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CONGO, GREECE, INDONESIA, MEXICO, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and TOGO.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The following nineteen States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, BELARUS, BURUNDI, CANADA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, FRANCE, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, PARAGUAY, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The following seventeen States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: AUSTRALIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GHANA, HUNGARY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, SENEGAL, SPAIN and UKRAINE.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The following nineteen States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CHILE, COSTA RICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, FINLAND, GABON, GAMBIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TURKEY, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The following ten States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: GABON, INDIA, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States, four members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

The Council further postponed the election of three members from African States, two members from Asian States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996 and one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1995.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The following ten States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: CYPRUS, HUNGARY, INDIA, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, ROMANIA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States, two members from Asian States and three members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

The Council further postponed to a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The following nine experts were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: Ade Adekuoye (Nigeria), Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt), Philip Alston (Australia), Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines), Valery Kuznetsov (Russian Federation), Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador), Bruno Simma (Germany), Nutan Thapalia (Nepal) and Javier Wimer Zamrano (Mexico).

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council elected Joel Muyco (Philippines) for a term beginning on the date of election.

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The following eighteen States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ETHIOPIA, GREECE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, MADAGASCAR, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SUDAN, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The following fourteen States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: ANGOLA, AZERBAIJAN, BURUNDI, INDIA, JAPAN, KENYA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SWEDEN, UGANDA and VENEZUELA.

The Council also agreed to elect FINLAND for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1995 to replace Switzerland, whose term of office would have expired on 31 December 1995.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/ UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

The following fourteen States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: BURUNDI, CHINA, CUBA, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GERMANY, INDONESIA, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, SLOVAKIA, SWEDEN, ZAIRE and ZAMBIA.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The following five States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: CONGO, PARAGUAY, SUDAN, SWEDEN and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from list B and one member from list C for a three-year-term beginning on 1 January 1995.[7]

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The following nine States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995: BELARUS, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, INDIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS and ZAIRE.

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[7] See the lists of States Members of the United Nations and States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the elections for the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme (E/1994/L.6, annex II).

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The following six members were elected for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 1995:

(*a*) Five members from among candidates proposed by Governments: Edward A. Babayan (Russian Federation), Mohamed A. Mansour (Egypt), António Lourenço Martins (Portugal), Oskar Schroeder (Germany) and Elba Torres Graterol (Venezuela);

(*b*) One member from among candidates proposed by the World Health Organization: Elisaldo Luiz de Araújo Carlini (Brazil).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/115 of 20 December 1993, the Council elected SPAIN as a member of the Executive Committee, thereby increasing the membership from forty-six to forty-seven.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Pursuant to its resolution 1986/66 of 23 July 1986, the Council endorsed the applications of the following States for full membership in the Committee: ARGENTINA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, MEXICO and MOROCCO.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated the following seven States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1995:

(*a*) *African States* (two vacancies): BENIN and GHANA;

(*b*) *Eastern European States* (one vacancy): RUSSIAN FEDERATION;

(*c*) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (two vacancies): BAHAMAS and MEXICO;

(*d*) *Western European and other States* (two vacancies): FRANCE and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated the following seven States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995:

(*a*) *African States* (three vacancies): ANGOLA, KENYA and UGANDA;

(*b*) *Asian States* (two vacancies): INDONESIA;

(*c*) *Eastern European States* (two vacancies): RUSSIAN FEDERATION;

(*d*) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (three vacancies): COLOMBIA and HONDURAS.

The Council postponed to a future session the nomination of one member from Asian States, one member from Eastern European States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and two members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

The Council further postponed the nomination of one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States whose election had been postponed by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION OF 1994

1994/223. The situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 6 June 1994, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its third special session.[8]

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1994

1994/224. Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 1994 and other organizational matters

1. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 27 June 1994, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 1994.[9]

2. At its 20th and 25th plenary meetings, on 5 and 8 July 1994, the Council approved the organization of work of the session.[10]

3. At its 32nd plenary meeting on 14 July 1994, the Council approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 1994.[11]

1994/225. Report of the Committee for Development Planning

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council:

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[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4B* (E/1994/24/Add.2).

[9] See E/1994/100.

[10] See E/1994/L.12.

[11] See E/1994/89, para. 2.

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-ninth session;[12]

(*b*) Decided to transmit the recommendations contained in chapter V, section B, of the report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for approval.

1994/226. Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-first session of the Commission

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its twentieth session;[13]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-first session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Recent developments in international investment and transnational corporations.

   Reports by the UNCTAD secretariat
4. Country and regional experiences in attracting foreign direct investment for development.

   Reports by the UNCTAD secretariat
5. Implementation of the programme on international investment and transnational corporations.

   Report by the UNCTAD secretariat on the activities of the programme on international investment and transnational corporations

   Report by the UNCTAD secretariat on experience gained in technical cooperation

   Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its thirteenth session
6. Provisional agenda for the twenty-second session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-first session.

1994/227. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Population Commission

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Population Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Review of population trends, policies and programmes:

   (*a*) General debate on national experience in population matters;

   (*b*) Monitoring of world population trends and policies;

   (*c*) Monitoring of multilateral population assistance.

   Documentation

   Concise report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of world population trends and policies: addendum (Council decision 87 (LVIII))

   Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance: addendum

   Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the activities of the Fund
4. International Conference on Population and Development: follow-up action to be taken by the United Nations:

   (*a*) Consideration of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development;

   (*b*) Implications of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development for the work programme on population.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on a review of the implications of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development for the work programme on population
5. Programme questions:

   (a) Programme performance and implementation;

   (b) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1996-1997.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of work in the field of population, 1994-1995

   Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1996-1997
6. Provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission.

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[12] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 2* (E/1994/22).

[13] Ibid., *Supplement No. 12* (E/1994/32).

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-eighth session.

1994/228. Thirteenth and Fourteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Thirteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific[14] and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference that the Fourteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific be convened for five working days in mid-1997, with the primary focus on the contribution of surveying, mapping and charting in support of the implementation of Agenda 21;[15]

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to take measures, where appropriate, to implement the other recommendations made by the Thirteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, in particular the recommendation that, within available resources, the United Nations should continue to support surveying, mapping and charting activities in the Asia and Pacific region and, *inter alia*, facilitate the participation of the least developed countries and the small island developing States of the region.

1994/229. Reports relating to special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 20 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Yemen;[16]

(*b*) Oral reports on assistance to Somalia and Uganda made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs; on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the representative of the Department of Political Affairs; and on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.[17]

1994/230. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 20 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.[18]

1994/231. Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 20 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. General debate and policy directives, with particular regard to the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

   Note by the Secretariat on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking

4. Reduction of illicit demand for drugs:

   (*a*) Basic principles of demand reduction;

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat

   (*b*) Prevention strategies, including community participation;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with respect to drug abuse

   (*c*) Integrated drug strategies: interrelationship between law enforcement and demand reduction.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat on alternatives to conviction or punishment[19]

5. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission and evaluation of their activities.

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[14] E/1994/74 and Add.1.

[15] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[16] E/1994/67.

[17] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Plenary Meetings*, 38th meeting.

[18] E/1994/41.

[19] As foreseen in article 36 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, article 22 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and article 3 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on illicit drug trafficking

Note by the Secretariat on strategies for supply reduction

Reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the evaluation of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(*a*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

(*b*) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994

(*c*) Other matters arising under the international drug control conventions.

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Pyschotropic Substances of 1988

Note by the Secretariat on the adequacy of national legislation

Report of the working group on maritime cooperation

7. Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control

Report of the Secretary-General on the Global Programme of Action

8. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

Notes by the Executive Director

9. Follow-up of the results of the high-level plenary meetings at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly to examine the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

10. Provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

11. Other matters.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session.

1994/232. Establishment of an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group and a working group on maritime cooperation in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 3 (XXXVII) and 9 (XXXVII)

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 20 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council approved the establishment of an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (XXXVII) of 21 April 1994, and a working group on maritime cooperation, in accordance with Commission resolution 9 (XXXVII) of 21 April 1994.[20]

1994/233. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 20 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993.[21]

1994/234. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 20 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-seventh session.[22]

1994/235. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 21 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, having recalled General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990 and 48/115 of 20 December 1993, in which the Assembly provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee, took note of the requests regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee contained in the notes verbales dated 28 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations,[23] 23 December 1993 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United

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[20] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 10* (E/1994/30), sect. XI.

[21] E/INCB/1993/1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.2).

[22] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 10* (E/1994/30).

[23] E/1994/7.

Nations[24] and 28 December 1993 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations[25] addressed to the Secretary-General, and recommended that the Assembly take a decision at its forty-ninth session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee from forty-seven to fifty States.

1994/236. Consideration of the question of the merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women and of elections to the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 21 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the question of the merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women and of elections to the Board of Trustees of the Institute to a resumed substantive session of the Council to be held in September 1994.

1994/237. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 21 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-eighth session[26] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council)

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   (Legislative authority: Council resolution 1894 (LVII); rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

3. Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace:

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 44/171, 45/129, 46/98 and 48/108; Council resolutions 1987/20, 1990/9, 1990/12 and 1990/15; Commission resolutions 35/4, 36/8, 37/7 and 38/10)

   (*a*) Preparatory activities at the national, regional and international levels;

   (*b*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

   (*c*) Reports from regional conferences and other international conferences;

   (*d*) Draft rules of procedure;

   (*e*) Draft Platform for Action;

   (*f*) Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General containing the second draft of the Platform for Action

   Report of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

   Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the results of the regional conferences and other international conferences

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the draft rules of procedure

4. Programming and coordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system.

   (Legislative authority: Programme planning regulation 4.12; General Assembly resolutions 45/125, 45/239 C, 46/100, 47/93 and 48/105; Council resolutions 1988/60, 1989/30, 1989/105, 1993/9 and 1993/16)

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General containing updated information on the status of women in the Secretariat

   Note by the Secretariat on programme proposals for the biennium 1996-1997

5. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 34/180, 44/77, 45/124, 45/129, 46/98, 47/94, 47/95 and 48/108; Council resolutions 1983/27, 1990/8, 1992/16, 1992/17, 1993/14 and 1993/15)

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a list of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women

6. Priority themes:

   (Legislative authority: Council resolution 1990/15)

   (*a*) Equality: Equality in economic decision-making;

   (*b*) Development: Promotion of literacy, education and training, including technological skills;

   (*c*) Peace: Women in international decision-making.

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[24] E/1994/8.

[25] E/1994/9.

[26] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 7* (E/1994/27).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on equality in economic decision-making

Report of the Secretary-General on promotion of literacy, education and training, including technological skills

Report of the Secretary-General on women in international decision-making

7. Provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission.
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session.

1994/238. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 21 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirteenth session.[27]

1994/239. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the oral report made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[28]

1994/240. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of human rights

At its 42nd and 48th plenary meetings, on 22 and 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child;[29]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of a plan of action for a United Nations decade for human rights education;[30]

(*c*) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixteenth[31] and seventeenth[32] reports of the International Labour Organization under article 18 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(*d*) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its eighth and ninth sessions;[33]

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others;[34]

(*f*) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee at its forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions;[35]

(*g*) Note by the Secretary-General concerning the Centre for Human Rights;[36]

(*h*) Extract from the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its tenth session.[37]

1994/241. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the 293rd report of the Committee on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Office;[38]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.[39]

1994/242. Monitoring and assisting the transition to democracy in South Africa

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/8 of 18 February 1994,[40] approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to undertake two missions to South Africa in 1994 to gain further insight into the whole process of transition to democracy in South Africa and to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance to enable her to carry out her mandate.

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[27] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/49/38).

[28] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Plenary Meetings*, 34th meeting.

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/49/41).

[30] A/49/261-E/1994/110. An addendum to the report of the Secretary-General was issued on 14 November 1994 as document A/49/261/Add.1-E/1994/110/Add.1.

[31] E/1994/5.

[32] E/1994/63.

[33] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 3* (E/1994/23).

[34] E/1994/76 and Add.1.

[35] E/1994/107.

[36] E/1994/117.

[37] E/1994/L.13.

[38] E/1994/78.

[39] E/1994/97.

[40] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

1994/243. Human rights and extreme poverty

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/12 of 25 February 1994,[40] endorsed the Commission's approval of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur relating to the organization of a seminar on extreme poverty and denial of human rights, to be held around 17 October 1994. The Council approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance for the fulfilment of his mandate, particularly his consultations with United Nations bodies, Governments, specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including as appropriate, assistance from those with experience in the subject.

1994/244. Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/20 of 1 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's recommendation that, as a follow-up to the seminar on appropriate indicators to measure achievements in the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights, held at Geneva in January 1993, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat convene expert seminars for the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies and representatives of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as representatives of States, focusing on specific economic, social and cultural rights, with a view to clarifying the particular content of those rights.

1994/245. The right to development

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/21 of 1 March 1994,[40] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to convene a joint consultative meeting of the members of the Working Group on the Right to Development and the chairpersons of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, other relevant treaty bodies and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities so as to enable them to discuss and enrich their experience in matters of evaluation, criteria of performance and monitoring;

(*b*) The Commission's decision that the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the heads of the international financial institutions should be invited to participate actively in future sessions of the Working Group so that they could contribute substantially to its work;

(*c*) The Commission's decision that the Working Group would hold two sessions, each for a two-week period, in May and October 1994 so that it could continue to carry out its mandate.

1994/246. Work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/23 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's invitation to its Chairman to inform the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission's debate on the report of the Subcommission on its forty-fifth session.[41] The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to give strong support to the Subcommission and, in particular, to ensure that Subcommission documents were available in all languages in good time for its sessions.

1994/247. International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/26 of 4 March 1994:[40]

(*a*) Approved the Commission's request to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, as the Coordinator of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, to coordinate the international programme of activities for the Decade in full collaboration and consultation with Governments, competent bodies, regional organizations, the International Labour Organization and other specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and indigenous and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) Also approved the Commission's request to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, bearing in mind the contribution that indigenous people could make, to establish a unit within the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to support its activities related to indigenous people and, in particular, to plan, coordinate and implement activities for the Decade;

(*c*) Endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the Decade, and approved the Commission's decision to authorize the Secretary-General to seek, accept and administer voluntary contributions from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, other private institutions and individuals for the purpose of funding projects and programmes during the Decade;

(*d*) Approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all the assistance necessary to ensure the success of the Decade.

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[41] E/CN/4/1994/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/45 and Corr.1.

1994/248. Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/29 of 4 March 1994,[40] authorized the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to meet for five working days prior to the forty-sixth session of the Subcommission, and approved:

(*a*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all the necessary resources and assistance to the Working Group in the discharge of its tasks, including adequate dissemination of information about the activities of the Working Group to Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental and indigenous organizations, in order to encourage the widest possible participation in its work;

(*b*) The Commission's decision to authorize the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations to represent the Working Group at the International Conference on Population and Development to take place at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994;

(*c*) The Commission's endorsement of the proposal, made by the Subcommission at its forty-fifth session, to hold a seminar on indigenous land rights and claims, within existing resources, with the participation of representatives of Governments, indigenous people and experts.

1994/249. Human rights and forensic science

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/31 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To maintain and enlarge the list of forensic experts and experts in related fields who could be requested to help international mechanisms in the field of human rights, Governments and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in providing technical and advisory services, advice in regard to the monitoring of human rights violations and training of local teams and/or assistance in the reunification of families of the disappeared;

(*b*) To provide appropriate resources, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the activities of the Centre for Human Rights in implementation of Commission resolution 1994/31.

1994/250. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/40 of 4 March 1994:[40]

(*a*) Authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the fifty-first session of the Commission in order to continue the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to extend to the working group all the necessary facilities for its meetings and to transmit the report of the Working Group[42] to Governments, the specialized agencies, the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

1994/251. Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/41 of 4 March 1994,[40] endorsed the decision of the Commission to confirm the proposal of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to create a monitoring mechanism to follow up the question of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, particularly with regard to judges and lawyers, as well as court officials, and the nature of problems liable to attack this independence and impartiality, and recommended that the mechanism take the form of a special rapporteur whose mandate would consist of the following tasks:

(*a*) To inquire into any substantial allegations transmitted to him or her and to report his or her conclusions thereon;

(*b*) To identify and record not only attacks on the independence of the judiciary, lawyers and court officials but also progress achieved in protecting and enhancing their independence, and make concrete recommendations, including recommendations for the provision of advisory services or technical assistance when they are requested by the State concerned;

(*c*) To study, for the purpose of making proposals, important and topical questions of principle with a view to protecting and enhancing the independence of the judiciary and lawyers.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the completion of his or her work.

1994/252. Question of human rights and states of emergency

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/43 of 4 March 1994[40] and resolution 1993/28 of 25 August 1993 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[43] endorsed the requests made by the Subcommission:

(*a*) To Mr. Leandro Despouy, Special Rapporteur on human rights and states of emergency, to continue to update the list of states of emergency, and to include in his annual report to the Subcommission and the Commission recommendations on inalienable or non-derogable rights;

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[42] E/CN.4/1994/25 and Add.1.

[43] See E/CN.4/1994/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/45 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A.

(*b*) To the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance he required to carry out his work, to maintain cooperation with the different sources of information and databases and to process the information submitted to him in an effective way.

1994/253. Question of the impunity of perpetrators of violations of human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/44 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's endorsement of the request of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities contained in its resolution 1993/37 of 26 August 1993, to Mr. El Hadji Guissé and Mr. Louis Joinet to prepare a report on the first aspect of the question of the impunity of perpetrators of violations of human rights.[43] The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteurs with any assistance they required to discharge their task.

1994/254. Question of integrating the rights of women into the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations and the elimination of violence against women

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/45 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to appoint a special rapporteur on violence against women, including its causes and its consequences;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required to perform all mandated functions, especially for carrying out and following up on missions undertaken either separately or jointly with other rapporteurs and working groups, and adequate assistance for periodic consultations with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and all other treaty bodies;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission annually, beginning with its fifty-first session.

1994/255. Proclamation of a decade for human rights education

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/51 of 4 March 1994,[40] requested the General Assembly to proclaim the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the decade for human rights education. The Council approved the Commission's invitation to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a plan of action incorporating any additional activities which might result from consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Member States, bodies specializing in the field, governmental and non-governmental organizations and other appropriate bodies, as provided for in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 48/127 of 20 December 1993.

1994/256. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/54 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to convene a third international workshop of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights during 1995 in either Latin America or Asia, to invite Governments and intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights and to finance, from the Fund, attendance by representatives of national institutions. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to provide, with the assistance of national institutions and their coordinating committee, technical assistance for States wishing to establish or strengthen their national institutions and to organize training programmes for national institutions which requested them. The Council approved the Commission's invitation to Governments to contribute additional funds to the Fund for those purposes.

1994/257. Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/58 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the independent expert so that she could continue to examine the situation of human rights in Guatemala, provide assistance to the Government in the field of human rights and submit to the Commission at its fifty-first session a report assessing the measures taken by the Government in accordance with the recommendations made to it.

1994/258. Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/60 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to extend for twelve months the mandate of the independent expert to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia through the development of a long-term programme of advisory services for re-establishing human rights and the rule of law, and to widen the independent expert's mandate to allow him to seek and receive information about, and report on, the human rights situation in Somalia, in an effort to prevent human rights violations. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources, from within the overall regular budget of the United Nations, to fund the activities of the independent expert and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, and further approved the Commission's request to the independent expert to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session on conditions in

Somalia and on the implementation of Commission resolution 1994/60.

1994/259. Situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/61 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to renew the mandate of the Special Representative as set out in paragraph 6 of Commission resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993.[44] The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the human rights of all people in Cambodia were promoted and protected and that sufficient resources were available, from within existing overall United Nations resources, for the full implementation of the mandate of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and that of the Special Representative.

1994/260. El Salvador

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/62 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the designation of the independent expert, for the purpose of providing advisory services to El Salvador and reporting, with the close cooperation of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and the Government of El Salvador, on developments in human rights in El Salvador to the Commission at its fifty-first session under the item entitled "Advisory services in the field of human rights". The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Government with any advisory services it might request, through the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat.

1994/261. Situation of human rights in Cuba

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/71 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's affirmation and extension for one year, of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to maintain direct contact with the Government and citizens of Cuba, to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session. It further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1994/262. Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia: violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/72 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved:

(*a*) The Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, its request that the Special Rapporteur continue his efforts, especially by carrying out all such further missions as he deemed necessary, and that he continue to submit periodic reports, as appropriate, on the implementation of Commission resolution 1994/72 and other relevant human rights resolutions to the Commission and the General Assembly, and its request to the Secretary-General to continue to make the Special Rapporteur's reports available to the Security Council and to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to take steps to assist in obtaining the active cooperation of all United Nations bodies to implement Commission resolution 1994/72 and, pursuant to paragraph 27 of General Assembly resolution 48/153, to provide the Special Rapporteur, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, with additional resources and all other assistance necessary to enable him to fulfil his mandate, and in particular to provide for the appointment of field staff in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to provide first-hand, timely reports on the situation of human rights there.

1994/263. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/73 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Representative, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984.[45] The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session. It further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative.

1994/264. Cooperation in fisheries in Africa

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the activities of the Ministerial Conference on Cooperation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1992/54 of 31 July 1992;[46]

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its substantive session of 1995, the report of the Director-General on the activities of the Ministerial Conference at its third session, to be held at Praia, in November 1994;

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[44] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[45] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[46] E/1994/79, annex.

(*c*) Decided to include in the agenda of its substantive session of 1995 the question of cooperation in fisheries in Africa.

1994/265. Situation of human rights in the Sudan

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/79 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to extend for an additional year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan and the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance necessary for the discharge of his mandate. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission at its fifty-first session.

1994/266. Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/80 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to extend for one more year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur established by the Commission in its resolution 1992/77 of 5 March 1992.[47] The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a provisional report on the situation of human rights in Haiti to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and a final report to the Commission at its fifty-first session. It further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary to fulfil his mandate.

1994/267. Human rights violations in the Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/81 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General, in the light of developments between the date of adoption of Commission resolution 1994/81 and 30 September 1994, to consider the appropriateness of appointing a special representative whose mandate might include:

(*a*) Establishing direct contact with the Government of Papua New Guinea and representatives of the people of the various groups in the Papua New Guinea province of Bougainville to investigate the situation of human rights in Bougainville, including any progress made towards the full restoration of human rights in Bougainville and compliance with international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law;

(*b*) Exploring ways to promote an end to armed conflict and to facilitate dialogue and negotiations between the parties to the conflict, with a view to reaching a comprehensive, just and lasting solution and the full restoration of human rights;

(*c*) Receiving credible and reliable information from Governments, non-governmental organizations and any other body that might assist him in carrying out his mandate;

(*d*) Reporting to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session.

1994/268. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/84 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission at its fifty-first session. It further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1994/269. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/85 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to establish or continue direct contact with the Government and people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers and the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission at its fifty-first session. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1994/270. Situation of human rights in Zaire

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/87 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to invite the Chairman of the Commission to appoint, after consultations with the Bureau, a special rapporteur mandated to establish direct contacts with the authorities and the people of Zaire. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the special rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session, on the basis of any information which might be gathered on the situation of human rights in Zaire, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations.

1994/271. Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/89 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to renew for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the discharge of his mandate.

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[47] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

1994/272. Human rights dimensions of population transfer, including the implantation of settlers and settlements

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1994/102 of 25 February 1994[48] and resolution 1993/34 of 25 August 1993 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[43] approved the Commission's acceptance of the Subcommission's invitation to request the Secretary-General to organize a multidisciplinary expert seminar on the human rights dimensions of population transfer, including the implantation of settlers and settlements, prior to the preparation of the final report of the Special Rapporteur, in order to formulate appropriate final conclusions and recommendations, and the Subcommission's invitation to request the Special Rapporteur to undertake on-site visits, with the consent of the States concerned, to diverse, ongoing cases of population transfer selected on the basis of information received for the next report.

1994/273. Traditional practices affecting the health of women and children

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1994/104 of 4 March 1994[48] and resolution 1993/33 of 25 August 1993 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[43] approved the endorsement by the Commission of the recommendation of the Subcommission to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Halima Embarek Warzazi, so as to enable her to submit to the Subcommission at its forty-sixth session a plan of action for the elimination of harmful traditional practices affecting the health of women and children and a report on the regional seminar to take place in Asia. The Council also approved the endorsement by the Commission of the Subcommission's recommendation that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat provide all the assistance the Special Rapporteur might require in the exercise of her mandate.

1994/274. Cultural and intellectual property of indigenous people

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1994/105 of 4 March 1994,[48] welcomed the study by the Special Rapporteur, Mrs. Erica-Irene A. Daes, on the protection of the cultural and intellectual property of indigenous people,[49] authorized her to update and expand the study, with a view to elaborating draft principles and guidelines for the protection of the heritage of indigenous people, and requested her to submit a preliminary report to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-sixth session. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary to accomplish her work and approved the new title of the study, "Protection of the heritage of indigenous people".

1994/275. The right to a fair trial

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1993/290 of 28 July 1993, approved the endorsement by the Commission on Human Rights, contained in its decision 1994/107 of 4 March 1994,[48] of the request of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the Special Rapporteurs, Mr. Stanislav Chernichenko and Mr. William Treat, to submit their final report on the right to a fair trial, as described in Subcommission resolution 1993/26 of 25 August 1993,[43] and requested the Secretary-General to provide the assistance necessary to enable them to carry out their work successfully.

1994/276. Organization of work of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1994/111 of 11 March 1994 [48] and reaffirming Commission resolution 1993/98 of 12 March 1993,[44] approved the Commission's decision to convene an informal, open-ended working group, open to all participants, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Commission at its fiftieth session for a maximum period of ten working days to discuss:

(*a*) The reclustering of the agenda of the Commission, with a view to proposing a provisional agenda for the fifty-first session;

(*b*) Organizational matters related to the above, including the organization of work and documentation;

(*c*) A preliminary inventory of other reforms.

The Council also approved the Commission's decision that the work of the working group would be conducted on the basis of consensus, and its decision to request the secretariat to prepare an analysis of the organization of the past three sessions of the Commission, including its fiftieth session, to be used for reference purposes at the meeting of the open-ended working group. The Council further approved the Commission's request to the Chairman of the working group to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session.

1994/277. Organization of work of the fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1994/112 of 11 March 1994,[48] decided to authorize, if possible within existing financial resources, forty fully-serviced additional meetings, including summary records, for the Commission's fifty-first session, and noted the Commission's decision to request its Chairman at its fifty-first session to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, the additional meetings to be utilized only if they proved to be absolutely necessary.

1994/278. Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/74 of 9 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, as contained in Commission resolutions 1991/74 of 6 March 1991,[50] 1992/71 of 5 March 1992[47] and 1993/74 of 10 March 1993.[44] The Council also approved:

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[48] Ibid., *1994, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. B.

[49] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/28.

(*a*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Rapporteur, to take the necessary measures in order to send human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flows and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq;

(*b*) The Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report periodically to the Commission on the situation of human rights in Iraq and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-first session;

(*c*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide appropriate additional resources, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the sending of human rights monitors;

(*d*) The Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the performance of his task.

1994/279. Question of arbitrary detention

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/32 of 4 March 1994,[40] approved the Commission's decision to extend for a three-year period the mandate of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention originally established by the Commission to investigate cases of detention imposed arbitrarily or in a manner inconsistent with the relevant international standards set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[51] or in the relevant international legal instruments accepted by the States concerned. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Working Group received all necessary assistance, particularly in regard to staffing and resources to discharge its mandate, including the organization, carrying out and follow-up of missions in countries wishing to invite the Working Group.

1994/280. Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session of Sushil Swarup Varma (India) and Simone Rozes (France) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

1994/281. Organization of work of the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for eight meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for four meetings of an open-ended working group; the working group would discuss, *inter alia*, the role of the United Nations in promoting the use and application of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and, as separate questions, violence against women and violence against children in their crime prevention and criminal justice aspects; the decision was taken on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations.

1994/282. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its third session;[52]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Commission decision 1/101)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

   (Legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/1; rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

3. Consideration of the recommendations of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

   Documentation

   Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including the results of the demonstration and research workshops held at the Ninth Congress

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 46/152; Council resolution 1994/19

4. Review of priority themes.

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[50] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[51] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[52] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 11* (E/1994/31).

Documentation

Report of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime

(Legislative authority: Council resolution 1994/12, para. 14)

Report on criminal justice action to combat the smuggling of illegal migrants

(Legislative authority: Council resolution 1994/14, para. 11)

Report of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on the world situation with regard to international traffic in minors

(Legislative authority: Commission resolution 3/2, para. 4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of United Nations bodies and institutions with regard to the issue of violence against women and children, containing recommendations of the workshop on the prevention of violent crime, held at the Ninth Congress

(Legislative authority: Commission resolution 3/1, paras. 10, 12 and 13)

5. Technical cooperation and strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

(Legislative authority: Council resolution 1994/22; Commission resolution 3/4, para. 3)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

(Legislative authority: Council resolution 1994/16, para. 11)

Statement of the financial implications of improving the undertaking of clearing-house projects

(Legislative authority: Commission resolution 3/3, para. 10)

6. United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

(Legislative authority: Council resolutions 1992/22, section VII, para. 3, and 1994/18)

7. Cooperation and coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies and other entities.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

(Legislative authority: Commission resolution 3/5, para. 7)

Report on the activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes, including the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

(Legislative authority: Council resolutions 1992/22, section IV, para. 2, and 1994/21, paras. 9 and 10)

8. Programme questions.

9. Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Commission.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fourth session.

1994/283. Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 25 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31.[53]

1994/284. Office for Project Services

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council endorsed decision 94/12 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund,[54] entitled "Office for Project Services", and recommended its approval by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

1994/285. Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council endorsed decision 94/21 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund,[54] entitled "Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund", and recommended its approval by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

1994/286. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first and second regular sessions of 1994 and its 1994 annual session;[55]

(*b*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on the work of its first and second regular sessions of 1994 and its 1994 annual session;[54]

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[53] E/1994/13.

[54] See See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 15* (E/1994/35/Rev.1).

[55] Ibid., *Supplement No. 14* (E/1994/34/Rev.1).

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/199;[56]

(*d*) Nineteenth annual report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes;[57]

(*e*) Note by the Secretariat containing a summary of issues before the Council at the operational activities segment.[58]

1994/287. Venue of the twenty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that the twenty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean should be held at San José in 1996.

1994/288. Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account Security Council resolution 683 (1990) of 22 December 1990 and General Assembly resolutions 46/2 and 46/3 of 17 September 1991, decided that the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific should be amended as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 1 (*d*), the words "United Nations Technical Assistance Administration" should be replaced by the words "relevant United Nations bodies";

(*b*) In paragraph 2, the following should be added: Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of) and Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of).

1994/289. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[59]

(*b*) Summary of the survey of economic conditions in the region of the Economic Commission for Europe, 1993-1994;[60]

(*c*) Summary of the survey of the economic and social conditions in Asia and the Pacific, 1993;[61]

(*d*) Summary of the survey of economic conditions in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1993;[62]

(*e*) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in the region of Africa, 1993-1994;[63]

(*f*) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 1993;[64]

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific: phase II (1992-1996);[65]

(*h*) Note by the Secretary-General on the amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.[66]

1994/290. Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-governmental Organizations

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-governmental Organizations.[67]

1994/291. Request for additional information on the report submitted on coordination of humanitarian assistance

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, recalling the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992 and 48/57 of 14 December 1993, and the agreed conclusions on the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1993:[68]

(*a*) Welcomed with interest and appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,[69] and noted the useful information provided by the Emergency Relief Coordinator in his introductory statement, made before the Council on 13 July 1994;[70]

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[56] E/1994/64 and Add.1 and 2.

[57] See E/1994/84.

[58] E/1994/93.

[59] E/1994/50.

[60] E/1994/51.

[61] E/1994/52.

[62] E/1994/53.

[63] E/1994/54.

[64] E/1994/55.

[65] E/1994/61.

[66] E/1994/81.

[67] A/49/215-E/1994/99.

[68] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. A.

[69] A/49/177-E/1994/80 and Corr.1.

[70] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Plenary Meetings*, 30th meeting.

(*b*) While fully recognizing the rich contribution of the report to the numerous aspects leading to the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/182 and 48/57, requested that the following additional information be provided:

(i) Information on the problem of rapid response coordination, on which the recommendations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee were requested as a matter of urgency in paragraphs 11 and 13 of Assembly resolution 48/57, including further information on the humanitarian assistance coordinators at the country level referred to in paragraph 12 of the report of the Secretary-General,[69] and their relationship to the system of resident coordinators;

(ii) Information on the shortcomings in the functioning of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, the corrective measures required and the desirability of increasing the resources available to the Fund, provided that consultations were duly conducted to that effect, as called for in Assembly resolution 48/57;

(*c*) Decided - given that the Council was not in a position to take a final decision because of the lack of sufficient information - that the interim solution mentioned in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 48/57 remained temporarily valid until its consideration by the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and, noting that the Assembly would also have to consider the recommendations mentioned in paragraphs 11 and 13 of the resolution, following informal consultations to be conducted on those particular questions by the President of the Council upon receipt of the information requested in paragraph (*b*) (i) above, invited the President of the Council to submit his conclusions on the informal consultations to the Assembly.

1994/292. Reports of coordination bodies considered by the Economic and Social Council

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the first part of its thirty-fourth session[71] and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

(*b*) Took note of the report of the twenty-seventh series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination;[72]

(*c*) Took note of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee for Coordination for 1993.[73]

1994/293. High-level meeting of the 1995 operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) That the high-level meeting of the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 1995 would consider as a principal theme the implementation of the programme of action to be adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development;

(*b*) That other themes, including the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, could also be considered by the high-level meeting.

1994/294. Postponement of consideration of reports to a resumed substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone to a resumed substantive session of 1994 consideration of the following reports:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development;[74]

(*b*) Report of the Committee on Natural Resources;[75]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries.[76]

1994/295. Report of the Statistical Commission on its special session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its special session;[77]

(*b*) Revised the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission, approved by the Council in its decision 1993/222 of 12 July 1993, to read as follows:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

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[71] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/49/16).

[72] E/1994/4.

[73] E/1994/19.

[74] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1994/25 and Corr.1).

[75] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (E/1994/26 and Corr.1).

[76] E/1994/75.

[77] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 9* (E/1994/29).

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation for the session

3. Strengthening international statistical cooperation.

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination on its seventeenth session

Progress reports of the task forces:

National Accounts (convener: Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts)

Industrial and Construction Statistics (convener: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)

International Trade Statistics (convener: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)

Finance Statistics (convener: International Monetary Fund)

Price Statistics, including the International Comparison Programme (convener: Statistical Office of the European Communities)

Environment Statistics (convener: Statistical Division of the Secretariat)

Services Statistics (convener: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)

Measurement of Poverty (convener: World Bank)

Report of the Subcommittee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) on its twenty-eighth session

Report of the ACC Subcommittee on Statistical Activities on plans in methodological development

Report of the Secretary-General on coordination of statistical data collection from countries

4. National accounts.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on National Accounts (convener: Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts)

For information

Reports of one or more members of the Task Force

5. Services statistics.

Documentation

Progress report of the Secretary-General on services statistics

Report of the Task Force on Services Statistics (convener: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of classifications and implementation of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Revision 3 (ISIC, Rev.3) (services part)

Report of the Voorburg Group on a substantive topic

6. Industrial statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Industrial and Construction Statistics (convener: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of classifications and implementation of ISIC, Rev.3 (industrial statistics part)

7. Price statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Price Statistics, including the International Comparison Programme (convener: Statistical Office of the European Communities)

8. International trade statistics.

Documentation

Progress report of the Task Force on International Trade Statistics (convener: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)

9. Finance statistics.

Documentation

Progress report of the Task Force on Finance Statistics (convener: International Monetary Fund)

10. International economic classifications.

Report of the Secretary-General on computerized correspondence tables and functional classifications of expenditure

Report of the Secretary-General on the draft revised Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)

Report of the Secretary-General on the draft revised Classification of Individual Consumption (COICOP)

11. Monitoring adherence to adopted United Nations classifications.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the present situation and monitoring regarding the adoption of classifications in countries and their relationship to adopted United Nations classifications (and advantages and disadvantages of more flexible standards, classifications and other elements), concentrating in the first instance on classifications for economic activities and commodities

12. Demographic and social statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on demographic, social and migration statistics

Report of the Secretary-General on the 1990 and 2000 World Population and Housing Census Programmes

13. Measuring and monitoring economic and social development.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on the Measurement of Poverty (convener: World Bank)

Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on its work on the development of poverty profiles

Report of the United Nations Development Programme on the measurement of human development

Report of the Secretary-General on the programme to monitor the achievement of social goals

Report on measuring and monitoring economic and social development and aspects of the statistical implications of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

14. Environment statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on Environment Statistics (convener: Statistical Division of the Secretariat)

For information

Reports of one or more members of the Task Force

15. Technical cooperation in statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation in statistics, including an assessment of agency support cost arrangements and the crisis in funding technical cooperation in statistics

Report of Statistics Canada on statistical education and training

16. Technological development and databases.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of electronic methods for the compilation and dissemination of international statistics and standards, including meta-data standards for international data exchange

17. Coordination and integration of international statistical programmes.

Documentation

Oral proposals by the Chairman of the Commission concerning membership of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination

18. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of international statistical work in the United Nations system.

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on its seventeenth session

19. Programme questions and related matters.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General containing updated information on the work of the Statistical Division of the Secretariat

Report of the Secretary-General on the overall review of the statistical work of international organizations

Report of the Secretary-General on plans of international organizations in statistics

Draft programme of work of the Statistical Division of the Secretariat for the biennium 1996-1997, revised medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, first proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2003, and information on programme performance during the period 1992-1994

20. Provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission.

21. Report of the Commission on its twenty-eighth session.

1994/296. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its fortieth session;[78]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;[79]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;[80]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on the Eleventh Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance;[81]

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on the consultative meeting on a coalition of resources for science and technology for development;[82]

(*f*) *World Economic and Social Survey, 1994*;[83]

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation among developing countries;[84]

(*h*) Report of the Secretary-General on a preliminary version of the World Survey on the Role of women in Development;[85]

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[78] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/49/15).

[79] A/49/179-E/1994/82.

[80] A/49/207-E/1994/92 and Corr.1.

[81] E/1994/56.

[82] E/1994/59.

[83] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.II.C.1.

[84] E/1994/69.

[85] E/1994/86.

(*i*) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fourth special session.[86]

1994/297. Human rights

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the letter dated 8 July 1994 from the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session to the President of the Economic and Social Council on the question of the dates of the fifty-first session of the Commission,[87] bearing in mind the observations on the question made before the Council on 15 July 1994 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights[88] as well as the statement made before the Council on 22 July 1994 by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, relating to the convening of the regular sessions of the Commission on Human Rights later in the year:[88]

(*a*) Endorsed the general principle that dates should be chosen for the Commission on Human Rights which most effectively enabled it to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

(*b*) Considered that holding the regular sessions of the Commission later in the year would facilitate the work of the Commission - *inter alia*, because of the positive effect that would have on the availability of documentation - but recognized that other factors also had a bearing on the efficient working of the Commission;

(*c*) Considered also that full regard should be given to the need to ensure that the Commission submitted its report to the Council in all the official languages of the United Nations in sufficient time for it to be given proper consideration;

(*d*) Trusted that appropriate later dates would result in an improvement in the functioning of the Commission;

(*e*) Decided that the question of appropriate later dates should be considered further at the fifty-first session of the Commission and that the Commission should submit its recommendations to the Council at its substantive session of 1995.

1994/298. Right of access of land-locked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that no action would be taken on the draft resolution entitled "Right of access of land-locked States to and from the sea and freedom of transit".[89]

1994/299. Report of the Secretary-General on the System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, including agency-specific implementation plans

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, including agency-specific implementation plans.[90]

1994/300. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session[91] and endorsed the decisions and recommendations contained therein, with the exception of paragraph 24, which was endorsed subject to a final resolution of the issue at the substantive session of 1995 of the Council, following the outcome of the review of arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations currently under way;

(*b*) Invited Governments and organs, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations and major groups to implement the decisions and recommendations of the Commission and to take the necessary action to give them effective and transparent follow-up.

1994/301. Pattern of election of the officers of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To permit the Commission on Sustainable Development to explore the possibility of electing its bureau at a time other than at the first meeting of the regular session in order to allow the bureau to give guidance to the preparatory process of the Commission's sessions;

(*b*) To allow the Commission to hold a brief organizational meeting, which could be held in conjunction with the meeting of one of its working groups, to elaborate a recommendation on the matter for consideration by the Council early in 1995.

1994/302. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of sustainable development

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

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[86] A/49/223-E/1994/105.

[87] E/1994/106.

[88] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting.

[89] E/1994/L.17.

[90] A/49/139-E/1994/57.

[91] E/1994/33.

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;[92]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.[93]

1994/303. Readmission of democratic South Africa as a member of the Economic Commission for Africa

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council, recalling section IV of its resolution 974 D (XXXVI) of 30 July 1965 and taking note of paragraph 10 of Declaration 1 (XXIX), adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on 4 May 1994,[94] decided to readmit South Africa as a member of the Economic Commission for Africa.

1994/304. Modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the draft resolution entitled "Modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields"[95] and the report of the Secretary-General[96] on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for further consideration by the Second Committee.

1994/305. Changes of dates for meetings and conferences in the economic, social and related fields

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 29 July 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided that:

(*a*) The special session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development would be held at Headquarters from 6 to 17 February 1995;[97]

(*b*) The inter-sessional meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultations with Non-governmental Organizations would be held at Headquarters on 7 and 8 November 1994 and the second session of the Working Group would be held at Headquarters from 21 to 24 February 1995;

(*c*) The twenty-eighth session of the Population Commission, which was to have been held at Headquarters for eight days in February/March 1995, would be held from 21 February to 2 March 1995;

(*d*) The twenty-eighth session of the Statistical Commission, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 22 February to 3 March 1995, would be held from 27 February to 3 March 1995;

(*e*) The 1995 sessions of the inter-sessional ad hoc open-ended working groups of the Commission on Sustainable Development on sectoral issues and on finance would be held at Headquarters from 27 February to 3 March 1995 and from 6 to 10 March 1995, respectively;

(*f*) The dates of the fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights would be determined following further consultations;

(*g*) The thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which was to have been held at the United Nations Office at Vienna for eight days in April 1995, would be held from 14 to 23 March 1995;

(*h*) The thirty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 13 to 24 March 1995, would be held from 15 March to 4 April 1995;

(*i*) The Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders would be held from 3 to 14 April 1995, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 1 and 2 April 1995;

(*j*) The thirty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 14 to 28 February 1995, would be held from 10 to 20 April 1995;

(*k*) The third session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 3 to 14 or 21 April 1995, would be held from 10 or 17 to 28 April 1995;

(*l*) Without prejudice to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/264, the resumed organizational session for 1995 of the Economic and Social Council would be held on 4 and 5 May 1995.

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1994

1994/306. Elections, appointments and nominations

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 3 November 1994, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to its subsidiary and related bodies:

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected KAZAKHSTAN for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

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[92] E/1994/43.

[93] E/1994/47.

[94] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 20* (E/1994/40), chap. IV, sect. C.

[95] E/1994/L.41.

[96] E/1994/88.

[97] Contingent upon the adoption by the Council of draft decision I recommended by the Committee in its report (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1994/25 and Corr.1)).

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected CHILE, JORDAN and PAKISTAN for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995 and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected José Fernando Isaza (Colombia) to replace Juan Camilo Restrepo Salazar (Colombia).

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from list B and one member from list C for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.[7]

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one government-nominated expert.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Council appointed the following five members of the Board of Trustees for a three-year term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 30 June 1997: Selma Acuner (Turkey), Fatima Benslimane Hassar (Morocco), D. Gail Saunders (Bahamas), Renata Siemienska-Zochowska (Poland) and Soedarsono (Indonesia).

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected Philippines for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated the following two States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995:

(*a*) *Asian States* (one vacancy): Marshall Islands;

(*b*) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (one vacancy): Dominican Republic.

The Council postponed to a future session the nomination of one member from Eastern European States and two members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1995.

The Council further postponed the nomination of one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States whose election was postponed by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

1994/307. Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 3 November 1994, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/64 of 9 March 1994,[8] approved the Commission's request that the Secretary-General, without further delay, provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance for carrying out his mandate, enabling him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and a comprehensive report to the Commission at its fifty-first session.

1994/308. Provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1994, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Activities of the United Nations system in the field of water and mineral resources, and inter-agency coordination focusing on progress made towards achieving sustainable development.

Documentation

Separate reports of the Secretary-General on water and mineral resources, respectively, focusing on progress made towards achieving sustainable development, describing the coordination and integration of activities of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, and focusing also on changes made by the United Nations in response to Agenda 21 and on the success of programmes in meeting the goals set

Report of the Secretary-General identifying new and future uses to which remote-sensing technology and data sets can be applied in the mineral and water sectors

4. Review of progress on water-related issues:

(*a*) Review of regional and global information on the state of the world's freshwater resources;

Documentation

Separate reports of the Secretary-General on reviews of regional and global information on the state of the world's freshwater resources

(*b*) Consideration of institutional and legal issues in water resource management.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on consideration of institutional and legal issues in water resource management, with specific attention to countries in tropical and water-scarce areas

5. Review of implementation plans for averting the freshwater crisis.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of implementation plans for averting the freshwater crisis

6. Future water resource management issues and the strategies and policies that the international community should be considering in response.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the inter-sessional strategy paper of the Committee on Natural Resources on future water resource management issues and appropriate strategies and policies

7. Inflow of funds and new technologies in the mineral sector of developing countries and economies in transition:

(*a*) Complementarity between the roles and obligations of investors and involved parties of host countries considering the intrinsic value of mineral deposits and accrued benefits;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General covering the assessment of the benefits accruing to host countries from the inflow of funds and technology for mineral development, taking into account the intrinsic value of mineral deposits, with a view to providing guidance on mechanisms that would allow complementarity between the roles and obligations of investors and host Governments, all aiming at the sustainability of development

(*b*) Socio-economic aspects of privatization of State-owned mineral assets.

Documentation

Oral report on the status of the study incorporating inputs from the United Nations system, as well as from other sources, on socio-economic implications of privatization of State-owned mineral assets, with particular reference to future mineral investment (including an assessment of changes in living standards and identification of possible remedial measures, and ways and means to establish a dialogue involving all parties concerned, e.g., Governments, local communities, trade unions and investors)

8. New global and regional approaches to mineral resource assessment and the role of the United Nations system:

(*a*) Integration of existing information on mineral resource potential to develop a global understanding;

Documentation

Oral report on the preparation of a plan for the integration of existing information on mineral resource potential collected by the United Nations system, other organizations and Member States on an ongoing basis so as to develop a global understanding

(*b*) Interregional workshop to formulate a pilot project in developing standard approaches to the identification and assessment of permissive mineral tracts.

Documentation

Oral report on the status of an interregional workshop to formulate a pilot project (for an appropriate region) which should develop standard approaches to the identification and qualitative assessment of permissive tracts and be based on geographical information system technology, which would allow integration with other land management information

9. Developments in small-scale mining.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on small-scale mining that includes a quantitative evaluation of its importance in the economies of developing countries and economies in transition (including an analysis of new approaches and developments focused on the role of local communities, the role of the private sector and the flow of foreign capital and the creation of joint ventures, and highlighting recent results obtained in some new areas of activity, e.g., building materials, mineral waters, geothermal waters)

10. Environmental protection and restoration issues arising from mineral industry activities.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General examining key advances in the development and application of state-of-the-art technologies for minimizing environmental degradation caused by the mining and processing of mineral resources (including information on the reprocessing of wastes and tailings and the elimination of negative ecological consequences of the past activities of mineral enterprises)

11. Integration of the issue of the sustainable supply of minerals into the United Nations processes for addressing Agenda 21.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the inter-sessional strategy paper of the Committee on Natural Resources entitled "Towards the sustainable supply of minerals in the context of Agenda 21" and an oral report on related actions by the Commission on Sustainable Development

12. Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Committee.

13. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its third session.

1994/309. Convening of a session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development in 1995

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1994, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) That the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development should hold a session in February/March 1995 for ten days in order to provide advice on energy for rural development to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its third session, as provided for in Agenda 21;[98]

(*b*) That the following items should be considered at that session:

(i) Energy for rural development;

(ii) Biomass for energy;

(iii) Energy coordination.

1994/310. Provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1994, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. Follow-up to the first session of the Committee.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the first session of the Committee

4. Energy and sustainable development:

   (*a*) Efficient use of energy and materials: progress, policies and coordination;

   (*b*) Renewable sources of energy: progress, policies and coordination;[98]

   (*c*) Energy and the protection of the atmosphere;

   (*d*) Innovative mechanisms for the financing of energy for sustainable development.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on each sub-item

5. Medium-term planning in energy.

6. Other matters.

7. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee.

8. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its second session.

1994/311. Committee on Natural Resources and Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 3 November 1994, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Reaffirmed the importance of the continuing work carried out by the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992;

(*b*) Took note with appreciation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its second session[75] and the report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its first session,[74] and invited Member States to consider these recommendations, as appropriate;

(*c*) Requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary technical and substantive support to the meetings of the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development;

(*d*) Invited Member States to submit as soon as possible their views on the format in which the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development should present their work, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the basis of those views by the substantive session of 1995 of the Economic and Social Council.

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[98] The Committee wishes to be informed of the work of the ad hoc inter-sessional open-ended working groups of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

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